# The Weekly Post.

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### THE COTTAGE GATE.

In the sultry time of mowing,
When the fields are full of hay,
Pretty Janet brings her sewing
To the gate, at close of day.

Do you wonder that she lingers—
Often glances down the lane?
Do you ask me why her fingers
Seem to find their work a strain?

Love dreams hold her in their tether;
Love is often (as we know)
Idle in the summer weather,
Idlest in the sunset glow.

Now the toil of day is over;
Janet has not long to wait
For a shadow on the clover
And a footstep at the gate.

How is this? The slighted sheeting
Has been taken up anew;
Very quiet is her greeting,
Scarcely raised those eyes of blue.

Now he leads upon the railing,
Tells her all about the hay;
Still his pains seem unavailing—
Very little will she say.

If you think it stranze, my reader,
Learn a lesson from the rose,
From the garden's queenly leader,
Fairest flower that ever blows.

Not at once she flaunts her petals:
First a bud of sober green;
By and by the stretching sepals
Show a dash of red between.

Breezes rock her; sunbeams woo her;
Wide and wider does she start;
Opens all her crimson treasure,
Yields the fragrance at her heart.

Ah! the rose buds will not render
All their secrets in one day:
And the maiden, shy and tender,
Is as diffident as they.

—*Ethel Tane in London Lamp.*

### MISS DOLLY CORNERED.

"I shouldn't be surprised any day to see David Wiggin tying his horse at your gate," said Mr. Blount, roguishly, gathering up the reins.

"Nonsense, brother! Anything the matter with his own hitching post?" retorted Miss Dolly, turning in the doorway.

Mr. Blount laughed. Everybody felt bound to laugh at Miss Dolly's crisp sayings. She had kept her friends in good humor these forty years.

"And when David does call on you," pursued Mr. Blount, more seriously, "I do hope, Dolly, you'll give him a chance to do his errand. That'll be no more'n fair, and the man won't be easy until he has freed his mind."

"What the mischief are you the forerunner of now, James Blount?" cried Miss Dolly, facing about like a soldier on drill. "What upon earth have I to do with David's errands?"

"Well, his wife's been dead a year or so," said Mr. Blount, suggestively, shutting one eye and squinting with the other down the length of his whipstock, "and lately he's been asking about you. You can put that and that together to suit yourself."

"Fiddlesticks!" said Miss Dolly, energeticalty.

"I shan't say have him, or don't have him—though there isn't a likelier man living than David—but I do say, Dolly, you ought to give him a hearing," and having convinced himself beyond a reasonable doubt that the whip was all right, Mr. Blount tickled his sleepy horse with it, and drove away.

"Oh, my sorrows!" ejaculated Miss Dolly, closing the door with an afflicted countenance, and sitting down so quietly for once that a photographer might have copied her then and there. Not that he could have done her justice, for her expression was too quick and varied to be caught by any trick of chemicals, and without it, Miss Dolly's physiognomy would have been rather characterless but for her prominent Roman nose. This organ gave tone to her face. By which I would not be understood literally as saying that she talked through it in a nasal whine. I mean simply that in a metaphorical sense, this bold feature spoke loudly of energy. And Miss Dolly had always had abundant need of energy—else why the nose? Every two years during her childhood she had been tiptoed into the east bedroom to see a new baby, till at her mother's death, five little brothers fell to her charge to be coaxed and scolded into manhood.

"You can't bring up them boys," croaked a dolorous aunt, "They'll run square over you, Dorthy Almeda."

Dorthy Almeda was Miss Dolly's baptismal name, but it was so manifestly too big for her that most of her friends would as soon have thought of labelling a tiny homeopathic vial with a quack medicine advertisement as of calling her by it.

"Let 'em run over me, so long as it doesn't burt em!" laughed Miss Dolly, skewring her flaxen hair with a goose-quill, and tying a tow apron over her calico long-short, preparatory to "bringing up" said youths.

From that day forward she went cheerily on, making the best of everything, though it must be confessed she often had odds and ends to work with, as people usually do have who are born with faculty. Somehow she found time for all her duties excepting matrimony. If that were a duty, it was one she couldn't and wouldn't attend to while her father and children needed her. Divers young men thought this a great pity, among them David Wiggin. "Don't be silly, David!" said Dolly, when he hinted as much to her, whereupon David went off and straightway married Olive Searle, the plainest girl in the parish.

This happened thirty years ago, and now David was again wifeless, and again the current of his thoughts turned toward Miss Dolly, who still lived at the old homestead near the foot of Bryant's Falls. Her father had died some months before. Of the boys, James and Ezekiel had settled on neighboring farms, and the remaining three were out in the West. David's benevolent heart warmed with compassion as he remembered Dolly's lonely condition, and he felt that it would be exceedingly kind in him to offer her a home, especially as he owned as good a place as you'd find on the river, while the Blount cottage was fast falling to decay. He wouldn't let her former refusal of him tell against her, for, now he looked back, he really didn't see how she could have married anybody at that period. She ought to be rewarded for the devotion she had shown to the family, and, for his part, he felt magnaminous enough to give her a second chance to accept him. Such was the worthy widower's state of mind when he asked James Blount, with mock humility, whether it would be of any use for him to try and make a bargain with Dolly.

"That's more'n I can tell," Mr. Blount had answered. "Dolly's a puzzle. You'll have to find out for yourself."

Mr. Wiggin smiled, in complacent anticipation of acceptance. Indeed, if it might not seem like a reproach to the memory of his lost Olive, I should say that the kind-hearted man rejoiced in this opportunity of making Miss Dolly's happiness. Benevolence was in his face, benevolence was in his spirit, as he sailed forth at an early day to acquaint her of her good fortune. The broken harrow which he had strapped into the wagon to give the neighbors a plausible reason for his trip to the Falls was by no means typical of mental laceration in its owner. His feeling as he approached Miss Dolly's moss-grown cottage was purely one of thankfulness that it was in his power to provide her a better home. Not that he was grateful to his dead wife for leaving a vacancy there. Mr. Wiggin had mourned faithfully for Olive a year and a day.

Miss Dolly was out in the garden gathering catnip. She never used it herself, but there were nervous old ladies in the village who looked upon this herb as the substance pleasant dreams are made of, and Miss Dolly dried it every year, and often left little bundles of it when she made visits of consolation. She had built a chip fire under the tea-kettle, and then whisked off to pick an apronful of the pungent leaves while the water was boiling. There she was, stooping beneath the eaves of a log-cabin sun bonnet, and humming a lively fugue tune, when Mr. Wiggin drove up.

"Come, my beloved, haste away,"
piped Miss Dolly, cheerily, snapping briskly at the stalks.

"Cut short the hours of thy delay;
Fly like a youthful—"

"'Fly like a youthful—'" struck in a wheezy bass.

The sun bonnet tipped back like a cart-body.

"Sakes alive!" cried Miss Dolly, not in the words of the hymn, as Mr. Wiggin strode toward her on his slightly rhematic legs.

"I didn't mean to put you out," laughed he, shaking hands heartily; "but it seems kind o' nateral to take part with you in 'Invitation.'"

"You always had a way of falling in at the most unheard-of-time, I remember," retorted Miss Dolly, saucily, recovering herself and going on gathering catnip. She was fifty years old now and hoped she had her wits about her.

"You used to say I kept good time, only too much of it," pursued Mr. Wiggin, with sudden inspiration; "but I tell you what Dolly, time never dragged with me more than it does these days!"

"It is a dull season," said Miss Dolly, with exasperating simplicity. "I suppose the grasshoppers have eaten most of your wheat—haven't they—so it'll hardly pay for reaping?"

"Just so," assented Mr. Wiggin, discomfited. He had not traveled five miles in the heat to discuss the state of the crops.

"Walk in and sit down, won't you?" said Miss Dolly, with reluctant hospitality. Her apron was crammed at last to its utmost capacity. She devoutly wished it had been larger.

"Well, yes I don't care if I do," answered Mr. Wiggin, after a hypocrital show of hesitation. "I had a little business further on, at the blacksmith's. No hurry, though, as I know of," and he turned to let down the bars for Miss Dolly, who meanwhile slipped nimbly through the fence, catnip and all. "Bless my heart! I don't see but what you are as spry as ever you was," said he, admiringly, as he puffed along in her wake. "Still you must be getting into years, Dolly, as well as I—no offense, I hope—and I was wondering whether or no it wasn't lonesome for you living here, a woman, so?"

"O, I never was one of the lonesome kind," responded Miss Dolly, briskly seating her guest in the patchwork-cushioned rocking-chair; "and for that matter, hardly a day passes without some of James' folks running in."

"Yes, I know; but if you was to change your situation, wouldn't you enjoy life better, think?"

Miss Dolly fidgeted at the green paper curtains and intimated that her present happiness would be complete if the grasshoppers would stop feeding on her garden sauce.

"That's just it," continued Mr. Wiggin, eagerly; "you do seem to need a man to look out for your farming interests, now don't you, Dolly? a man that'll be ready to do for you and make you comfortable?"

"I don't know," said Miss Dolly, dryly. "The year before father died I did have Silas Potter, and he is the most faithful creature living; but what with the extra cooking and washing I had to do for him, my work was about double, and when mud time came I was glad enough to send him off and hire by the day. I about made up my mind that men folks around the house cost more'n they come to."

"I guess we don't understand one another," said Mr. Wiggin, slightly disconcerted by this unflattering view of his sex. "I wasn't speaking of hired-help, Dolly. Naterally you would get tired with that; it's worrin' to a woman. But if you was to have a companion, now, one that could give you a good home, with wood and water under cover—"

"Shoo! Shoo!" cried Miss Dolly, flying out after an inquiring chicken on the door step.

Mr. Wiggin drew his red pocket handkerchief from his hat to wipe his glowing face. Certainly he had not felt the heat so all through haying.

"How's your health now-a-days?" asked Miss Dolly frisking back with a look of resolute unconsciousness.

"Very good; remarkably good! I don't know where you'll find a man, Dolly, with a tougher constitution than I've got."

"Yes, I'm well," pursued Mr. Wiggin, perseveringly, "and I'm tolerably well-to-do, with nothing to hinder my marrying again, provided I can see a woman to my mind."

"There's the decon's widow," suggested Miss Dolly, officiously; "she's a pious, economical—"

"She's left with means enough to carry her through handsomly," interrupted Mr. Wiggin, quickly. "Now I'd rather have a wife to provide for—one that needed a home. In fact, Dolly, I have my eye on the little woman I want this minute!"

"He had both eyes on her, for that matter, and Miss Dolly was forced to recognize the situation whether she accepted it or not.

"I've managed to sugar my tea so far David, without calling on my neighbors," chirruped she, stooping to lay straight the braided mat, "and might as well keep on. I don't feel it a tax, as some folks would. But there's Martha Dunning, she's having a hard time to get along. Why don't you take her, David? She'd appreciate such a nice house as yours."

"It would seem as if most any woman might," said Wiggin, in an injured tone; "all finished off complete, painted outside and in—"

"She'd be delighted with it—I am sure of it," broke in Miss Dolly with an air of conviction, as she darted into the kitchen to lift the boiling kettle from the crane.

"But you don't mean that you won't marry me, Dolly!" pleaded Mr. Wiggin, anxiously, following her to the door. "I've been dotin' on seeing you at the head of things in my house."

"Martha is a grand manager," said Miss Dolly coolly, "David needn't think he can buy me with a set of new buildings!" added she, mentally, snapping down the lid of a pug-nosed tea-pot, "I never did have the name of being cropping!"

"I tell you, Dolly, I won't have Martha; I don't like her turn!" cried Mr. Wiggin, testily, balancing himself on the threshold, but not daring to step over it.

Miss Dolly gave her undivided attention to wringing the hearth.

"You know you was always the woman of my choice, Dolly," pursued Mr. Wiggin, as tenderly as he could consistently with the distance between them. "And we were both young—"

"Pshaw!" snapped Miss Dolly, scorching her wing; "that's beyond the memory of man."

Mr. Wiggin's position was becoming painful. He grasped a door-post in either hand, looking wretched enough to slay himself on the spot, after the fashion of Samson. Evidently he had not touched the right chord as yet. Miss Dolly was not to be won by the attraction of wealth or position, nor even by tender allusions to the past. He would appeal to her kindness of heart.

"I used to believe you had some feelin', Dolly," said he, tremulously; "but you dont seem to have any for me. Here I am left alone in the world; children all paired off, 'thout's Matilda, and she'll go before the snow flies; house empty—"

"I suppose you can have a home with any one of your boys, and welcome," put in Miss Dolly, faintly, still fluttering about the chimney like a swallow.

"Yes, if worst comes to worst, I suppose I can," assented Mr. Wiggin, mournfully, anything but consoled by this reflection. "It would break me down terribly, though, you may depend, to give up my place that I set so much by, and crowd myself on to my children."

No response save the clattering of the tongs.

"And it's dreadful melancholy business for a man at my time of life to drag along without a partner. I'm getting to be old, Dolly," and Mr. Wiggin brushed his sleeve across his eyes as a ferruled school-boy might have done, "Yes, I'm getting to be old, Dolly," he repeated; brokenly; "and it stands to reason that I haven't many years to live; but I did hope we might go down the hill together, Dolly, you chirkin' me up with that spry way of your'n that I always took to, and I carryin' the heft of—"

Here Miss Dolly gave a little sniff, nothing worth mentioning only for the effect it produced on Mr. Wiggin. Indeed, had his ears been as old as he pretended, he would not have suspected her of being affected by anything more serious than a cold in the head.

"Can't you make up your mind to have me, Dolly?" pleaded he, crossing the threshold in his hopeful eagerness. "I don't see how I'm going to stand it if you can't."

"Then Martha wouldn't suit?" said Miss Dolly, archly, makinff a great pretense of wiping a cinder from her eye. "What a shame, now, when she needs the property so much!"

"Hang the property! I'd mortgage the whole of it rather than not get you, Dolly!" cried Mr. Wiggin, with a vehemence that quite closed her mouth.

And so at last he had Miss Dolly cornered.

### Stage Life.

How many of you straight-laced ladies, who so savagely condemn the actress without recommendation to mercy, would pass scatheless through the ordeal to which she is subjected, the temptations by which she is surrounded? To be homely in mind and face, without beauty or wit; to be born and reared and coddled in all the respectabilites and conventionalities; to be watched so carefully that you could never find the opportunity of going astray, even if you desired it;—in short, to develop into an immaculate matron, is not such a marvelous matter to congratulate yourself upon.

But to be born altogether out of the orthodoxes, left to your own wild will; to be beautiful and brilliant, to see the handsomest men in the land sighing at your feet, doing homage to your talents as well as to your face, and then to come out of the fire unscathed, as many an actress has done and will do—then, lady, you have earned the right to look down upon one who has not been blessed with your power of resistance.

Bigoted asceticism revels in those gloomy pictures in which the shadows are unnaturally deepened, and the lights are omitted; but gentler moralists might draw from that same source the brightest examples of noble self-devotion, undaunted perseverance, and divine charity.—*Lights of the Old English Stage.*

WM. T. HORNADAY has returned to Rochester after a two year's hunting tour round the world, bringing back the skins and bones of six enormous ourang-outangs, ten crocodiles, a tiger, an elephant, and numerous monkeys, snakes and birds. The collection was packed in fifty-six large boxes, and is to be exhibited in the Rochester Museum of Natural History.

### UPON A STOLEN KISS.

Now gentle sleep hath closed up those eyes,
Which, waking, kept my boldest thoughts in awe;
And free access unto that sweet lip lies,
From whence I long the rosy breath to draw.
Methinks no wrong it were, if I should steal
From those two melting rubies one poor kiss;
None sees the theft that would the theft reveal,
Nor rob I her of aught what she can miss:
Nay, should I twenty kisses take away,
There would be little sign I would do so;
Why, then, should I this robbery delay?
O, she may wake, and therewith angry grow:
Well, if she do, I'll back restore that one,
And twenty hundred thousand more for loan

GEORGE WITHER, 1500.

### AN IRISH MUNCHAUSEN.

**Col. O'Gorman Mahon's Extraordinary Career.**

One of the most remarkable men alive, says the London *Morning Advertiser*, has been added to the roll of members of Parliament by the election of Col. O'Gorman Mahon for the county Clare. It is doubtful, whether, outside the record of Muchausen or his many rivals, there is to be traced a more extraordinary career than that of the gallant patriarch, who will resume his seat in the imperial legislature after a twenty years interval of absence from it. But it is a longer time than that since the colonel entered Parliament. He was elected in 1830 by the constituency which adopted him again last Saturday, after nearly forty years. In the interim the colonel has amused himself with other than political pursuits. He has fought eighteen duels, in six of which he was wounded by the enemy's fire, in seven of which he pinked his man, and in five of which honor was satisfied without hurt to either principal. His affairs of honor were but trivial episodes in the strongely varied and adventurous career of the member for Clare. He began life in 1808—over half a century ago—as one of that "Fighting Brigade" whose duty and delight it was to support at fifteen paces or so whatever Mr. Daniel O'Connell said of a political or personal antagonist. Then he went into Parliament. The turn of time found him a journalist in Paris, where, had he been contemporary with the fire-eating Paul de Cassagnac, Greek would assuredly have met Greek. Then he plunged into finance and politics, and disported in the troubled waters of both. Having skimmed the cream of old world excitements, he set out like a knight errant in quest of fresh exploits. His search met with more success than falls to the lot of the crowd. Joining the Peruvian army he rose to the rank of commander-in-chief. There was a question of appointing him President of the Republic, but he evaded the perilous eminence by throwing up his exalted position in a fit of *ennui* and passing into the naval service of Chili, the neighboring State. The exgeneralissimo of the Peruvian land forces actually became lord high admiral of the Chilian fleet—such as it was. Colonel O'Gorman is a cousin of General O'Gorman—a fact which will not render him less welcome to all who appreciate rollicking humor and natural geniality which is altogether above the petty spitefulness of Irish "national" politics. The Colonel is a Home Ruler, of course, but we doubt if he will identify himself with the obstructive section of that party. He is full of fire and vigor, in spite of his age, but if he has the energy of a partisan he has the instincts and habits of a gentleman. His adventures should make a singularly interesting memoir, and if he would only leave politics to his colleagues and oblige the world, we should welcome from his own hand the story of his life from year to year.

### A ROMANTIC STORY.

**How Two Students Strove for and Won the Hand of the Same Lady.**

(Troy Press, May 22.)

The following very romantic story is but the substance of what happened in our city many years ago. The characters that appear as principals have passed away, but their descendants yet live among us and occupy honorable positions in society. Two young men who had passed through college and graduated with honor were studying medicine. They were fast friends and were almost inseparable. They entered society together, and were well received in the best houses. They were together one evening at a reception in one of the wealthiest mansions of the city, when a star appeared in the person of a niece of the hostess, who had come from Massachusetts. She was handsome, and reports agree in saying that she was as good as she was pretty. Both of the medical students were smitten, and for the first time in their lives a feeling of estrangement came between them. The nature of the two young men were essentially different. One was frank and open as the day, while the other was taciturn and reserved. Both paid court to the lady, but she soon manifested a choice for the more frank character, and they became engaged. The defeated suitor seemed to bear his disappointment resignedly. In time the lady went home, and the successful suitor went abroad to complete his studies. While absent letters were received by the girl concerning her lover, which created the feeling that he was false to her, and finally one came in his own handwriting bidding her farewell, and stating that he was to be married to a lady of rank. This proved almost a deathblow to the girl, but she soon rallied, and sought in every way to conceal the traces of grief. The defeated suitor was at hand and again proferred his homage, and finally, in a fit of pique she married him. Had this been the finale of the story there would be no romance. It was not long after the wedding before the lover returned. He could not be made to believe that the one he loved was false by nature. He reasoned that there was a cause for her change, and, like a sensible man, he commenced the task of unraveling the mystery. After much trouble he obtained an interview with the wife in the absence of her husband, and as an answer to his upbraidings she handed him his letter of renunciation. She was happier than she had been in many days when she learned that the letter was a forgery, and that the lover had always been true to her. She at once renounced her husband, and soon opportunity offered and she procured a divorce, and was united to her first and only love. The husband and wife settled down in this city, and here enjoyed a long and successful career, and when he died, full of years and honors, he was surrounded by his wife and family. The false friend, who by his wicked machinations, had wrought so much sorrow, removed to Lansingburg, where he became a physician of note. He afterward remarried, and his posterity to-day occupy honored positions in the State. In two family Bibles in this city the marriages are recorded among the family archives.

### BOUND TO MARRY.

**A Girl Who Couldn't Get a Coachman Takes a Gypsy.**

(Cazenovian (N. Y.) Republican.)

A band of gypsies have lived in Brunder hollow the past winter, occupying an old school house which stands near a new one recently built. The youngest of the young men, who is twenty-four years of age, has been a frequent visitor at the home of David Reed, who lives in that vicinity. The object of his visits was to see a young girl twelve years old, whom he was free to say he desired to marry. He was told by the parents of the girl that he could not marry her, and was given to understand that he was not a welcome visitor. In answer to this he made some threats, saying that if the parties interfered he would put some bloody bullets through them. The girl was sent to school, but notwithstanding the teacher's and parents' remonstrance, considerable of her time was spent with the gypsies. They finally succeeded in their endeavor to entice her away. On Thursday, April 24th, the young man with the girl left the hollow. The rest of the gypsies did not leave until Monday, the 28th. They claim to be innocent of the matter, though they admit that they furnished a team for the couple to drive, some food for them to eat, and fixed the girl's clothing before they left. A search was commenced by Mr. Reed as soon as he discovered the fact of his daughter's elopement. He found that they had gone in the direction of Norwich. Justice A. C. Stanton issued a warrant last Friday for the arrest of the young man. Officer Allen was sent as far as Norwich but failed in finding the couple. The old folks, he learned were near Mt. Upton. The whole company will be united, probably within a few days. Mr. Reed is anxious to get back his daughter, but he is so extremely poor that he will not succeed unless the people take the matter in hand.

### A California Wedding.

Mr. Murray and Mr. Haggart were "best men" at the wedding of James Westervelt, a young farmer from the Southern coast, when he married pretty Annie Starrat of a neighboring village. As a Californian is not married every day, it was decided that the nuptials should be celebrated in San Francisco and polished off, so to speak, with a wedding breakfast and a driving excursion. Murray and Haggart, as in duty bound, took the "heavy lift" of things, and, among their neighborly and friendly acts, drank most of the liquor that the bridegroom lavishly supplied. In consequence of this foresight the latter was sober enough to know whom he was marrying, while the two groomsmen where very uncertain as to whether they took a principal or a subordinate part in the ceremony. This confusion was not diminished by the wedding breakfast, at the close of which the waiters had to help the groomsmen into a hack which was waiting to take them on "the wedding journey." The bridegroom and his bride ordered the hackman to give them the worth of their money by putting his horses to the level top of their speed, while the "best men." followed so far in the rear that the first carriage had disappered. At this moment the hackman in charge of the latter half of the wedding party encountered a funeral procession and being of a philosophical temper, concluded that, considered merely as events and episodes of life, a wedding and a funeral were hardly worth the distinction which ordinary people made between them. Whistling a solemn tune he drove into line with the mourners and followed the unknown corpse to the distant graveyard. After those of the mourners who were at least conscious of their loss had reached the grave, the stoical hackman descended and aroused his passengers. With the natural incoherence of those surfeited with nuptial festivities they asked: "Is thisha Cliffouse?" They were told it was the Half-Way House, and wanted to know, "Whatzh Jim shtopn herefor?" "To wait for Gabriel and his horn." At the sound of this last word they sprang out, and being told to "hurry up; he's just goin' in," staggered into the crowd of mourners gathered about the grave. The sight partially sobered them. "What in thunder's happened to Jim?" cried one. "Saddest death ever heard of," exclaimed the other. "Ole Mrs. Westervelt'll feel mighty bad about this. Jim was a likely boy." said the first. "Annie must feel awfully cut up. Annie, cheer up?" said the second, seizing the hand of a lady near him. Life's awful uncertain"—. At this moment they were carried off and put into the hands of the police, paid their fines next morning, and the police of San Francisco have orders for the arrest of the hackman whose equal readiness to take part either in a marriage or a burial was as conspicuous as that of Hamlet's mother

**Sherman and the Greenbackers.**

[Louisville Courier Journal.]

Hayes' Washington organ, the *Republic* says:

"Secretary Sherman will have to take the field in person against General Ewing. Mr. Sherman is the only man in Ohio who is his equal in debate. Mr. Foster is not. Moreover, Secretary Sherman is, as stated some months ago, in essentials a Greenbacker, holding opinions which will satify the mind of any intelligent student of American finance."

Sherman is a Greenbacker, is he? That may be his programme, but how those New York and other Eastern Republican organs will howl over this announcement! The Secretary has, of course, been everything in his day, and it will be interesting to observe how he will trim his sails when he gets on the stump in Ohio. But, then, how about that Civil Service Reform order which he and Hayes drew up and promulgated.

ON Sunday Dr. Horatio R. Storer of Newport, formerly of Boston, was baptized into the Roman Catholic Church by Rev. Father Clinton.

### "SOMBODY'S DARLING."

Somebody's darling, fair and sweet,
Is wandering in shadows swift and fleet,
In and out of the checkered light
Is a graceful form in dainty white.

So somebody thought as he swiftly trod
Over the earth, with its bright greed sod,
Over the bars, with its moss grown style,
Somebody stands, with a welcome smile.

With a trustful look in her sad, sweet face
She raised to his, with a quiet grace;
While from the depths of her eyes so blue
Shone peace and love and happiness, too.

Only a word is softly spoken,
Only a ring as a pledge and token:
She is gathered close to a manly breast—
Somebody's life is forever blest.

S. E. REED.

### WHAT OF PEACHES?

**Estimating the Yield of This Season in the Delaware Peninsula.**

**Advices From all Over the Region Figure up About 4,000,000 Baskets.**

MIDDLETOWN, Del., June 6. What the growers term the "June fall" is now taking place in the peach orchards. Some half a dozen years ago or less the section of country about here was the great peach-producing section of the Peninsula, and in 1875 more than enough fruit was shipped from this station alone to supply the entire Philadelphia market, requiring in its transportation two daily trains of twenty and thirty cars each. That was the most prolific year ever known in the history of peach culture in this country, more than 5,000,000 of baskets being marketed from Delaware and the Eastern Shore, of which 680,000 were sent from Middletown. Then there were over 4,000,000 of baskets consumed at home in the drying houses and canning establishments. Since then there has been no full crop of peaches, and this section of country seems to be losing its capacity for growing peaches. The great peach region has moved south, as it once moved south from Delaware City to Middletown. This gradual change in the soil where peach trees have been grown for a long time, and its becoming unfit to mature the fruit, is leading to the serious inquiry whether eventually the time will not come when all of the country between the Delaware and Chesapeake—as has the land about Delaware City, where the peach was first grown in quantities on the Peninsula, and that about Middletown seems to be—will so change that the merry crack of the peach driver's whip will no longer be heard. The rot, which so frightened the folks depending upon a fair crop, was very damaging to the young fruit here, and the hundred of thousands of trees in New Castle county will scarcely bear any production of the crop. Immediately in this neighborhood there are no peaches worth speaking of. Instead of shipping 700,000 or 800,000 baskets, Middletown will not market 100,000, if that, and a great portion of Kent county, Maryland, is equally as bad off. In all the belt of country between Kirkwood and Clayton, and extending to the bay on either side, there will not be more than a fourth of the crop. Of course this will make a very material difference, as there are more trees and the trees are larger and finer here than in any other peach country, and although the yield promises well in other localities, the cutting off of the supply from so large and important a section makes a big hole in the yield. Careful estimates of the number of baskets to be marketed from New Castle county and from Kent county, Md., put the figures at from 600,000 to 900,000. The larger estimate is probably more nearly correct, as I have found that the orchards about Townsend and in some of the southern sections of Kent county are not very badly injured, and many of the growers who have been afraid that the few peaches left, after the rot, upon their trees would drop off in the first week of June, are being agreeably disappointed.

ABOUT THE VARIETIES.

The fruit will not ripen this season so soon by at least a week as usual and we are not likely to have the Hales, which are the finest extensive variety shipped, before the first week in August, although a few premature peaches may be shipped before then by, perhaps, ten days. As a general thing the Hales are the most remunerative variety if they do not rot on the trees or on the way to market, as they are apt to do. They are excellently flavored. A carefully arranged estimate of the prospective yield all over the Peninsula by varieties places the Hales at 200,000 baskets. When the Hales are gone there is a variety known as the "Troths," which are firmer than the Hales. They will ship well and keep firm, which renders them valuable for suppyling distant markets. Probably 350,000 baskets will go from the orchards. Early York, which follow the Troths in natural order, are the most luscious in flavor of any peach grown, and always in large demand as a fresh eating peach. They will ripen this season about August 20, and be in the market for about five days. Of the Yorks and Mountain Rose, which is an offshoot of the York, there will be over 600,000 baskets, The large yellow peaches, juicy and toothsome, with a rich flavor, follows the York. This yellow fruit is known by many names, but will be best recognized as the Early Crawfords. They are highly prized in the cities for canning purposes, and generally remunerate the growers handsomely. Along with these come the Susquenanna and Reeves, large, handsome, round, in fact the largest and probably the best peaches to be found. They are all offshoots of the old Malaccatoon fruit. After them are the Old-Mixon and the Stump of the World, which ripen about the first of September. Somewhere about 1,300,000 of baskets of the Crawfords, Susquehanna, Reeves, Mixon and Stump of the World will be marketed. When the later varieties have all been shipped, and the shipments then are the heaviest of the season, there is usually a halt, when the yellow fruit, the Crawfords, Gate, and other fruit like it comes on, and then the hard, dry canning peaches, the Snock, and the red rare ripes, until the season closes up with the few white peaches about October 1.

At the end of the season, the Heaths, a splendid white canning peach, ripens, and always command a good price, for they are firm and have a clear, white appearance and good flavor. Of these later varieties, from the Gate, Crawford, down, there will be about 1,250,000 baskets shipped.

It will be seen from this estimate that the yield promises to approach even the large crop of 1875. With from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 of baskets everybody will get good peaches at moderate prices, and the growers will be well paid for their produce. The fruit will be shipped this season by extra express trains through to Boston, and the most complete arrangements are being made by the railroad company to have it sent through on passenger schedule to the Western cities.

### GIVING LIBERTY A BOOST.

**The Masterly Plea of Smith, of Pike, in Favor of his Vetoed Fox-Scalp Bill.**

One of the most amusing incidents of the last night of the recent session of the Legislature was the speech of Mr. Smith, Representative from Pike county, in favor of his skunk and fox-scalp bill, which was ruthlessly slaughtered by a Guberna'orial veto after Smith had worked day and night all winter to get it on the statute book. At one o'clock on Friday the Pike county statesman cleared his voice and said:

MR. SPEAKER: Brutus slew Cæsar, Governor Hoyt has slewn my fox-scalp bill, and in the sadness of my heart I feel that there is danger of getting slewed myself. If Governor Hoyt could have foreseen the effect of his vetoing this bill upon the people of Pike county he would have risen to the occasion and cast aside the petty trammels of the Constitution and affixed his signature to this bill in letters of living light. Mr. Speaker and fellow members, if this bill is not passed a blow will be struck at liberty the effect of which will not pass away in our or our children's time. Away up on the shores of the Delaware and in the fastness of Pike county, where the mountain tops kisses the clouds and the wild deer leaps from crag to crag, and the thieving fox on mischief intent takes a straight race for ten miles if he hears a rooster crow or a hen cackle—up there to-day, I say are many, many happy homes. And why are they happy? Because they are living in the belief that Smith's fox-scalp bill will be passed, and I also have writ to them words to that effect, If this bill is not passed I am afraid the people of Pike county will arise in their might and cut up worse than the people up in the oil country did when they got word that one of their Representatives was lying murdered in the halls of this House. I am also afraid that Pike county will not send any member to represent her in the next Legislature, and that if she does send one, and I don't get this bill passed, it won't be me. This to happen at this time, when liberty, civilization and intelligence are making the grandest strides ever known in the pages of the world's history, would be, I think you will all say that know me, nearly a national calamity. My natural modesty forbids me saying anything more on this point.

Mr. Speaker, Governor Hoyt will, next fall, issue a proclamation, calling upon all the people of the good old State of Pennsylvania to lay aside all business and care and set apart a day of thanksgiving to the great Creator for the many blessings we have enjoyed the past year. I ask you, if this bill is not passed, to imagine me, in my state of health, taking my Thanksgiving dinner with a copy of the Governor's proclamation in one hand and a chunk of seven-by-nine salt pork and string beans in the other, and not a chicken or turkey within twenty miles and the county full of foxes and nary a cent o' bounty on one of them? It's too thin and we won't keep this day at all, but we have it abolished in Pike county and hold general training again, where less victuals is required and more beverages. I think, Mr. Speaker, that there is a spirit of justice and equity in this bill that will appeal to the hearts of every man that knows what justice is; and if the provisions of the Constitution are against it the Constitution must fall. This bill has in it all the elements of justice and liberty contained in the Magna Charta which the bold Barons at Runnymede wrung from the English King hundreds of years ago, and is of a type with the sentiments that actuated our forefathers in 1876, and also the present Legislature of 2,879. Mr. Speaker and fellow-members, I will here say a few words in relation to my own course this winter. I have voted for every bill that has come up and lent some money, all to get this bill passed, and I thought I had it passed. But Governor Hoyt has vetoed it. On account of his doing this I make these remarks, a sad, bowed down man, whose mission is ended. You might, to gaze upon me and to hear me talk, form the idea that I am happy. But I am not; I am in that condition of mind the girl so beautifully described, I'm saddest when I sing. Thanking you, Mr. Speaker, and also my fellow-members, for the many kindnesses I have received at your hands during the session which is fast drawing to a close, and by asking you to give liberty one more boost by passing this my fox-scalp bill, I will here say finis.

**The French Deputy.**

Cassagnac, the French Deputy, who has a knack for getting into trouble by the unbridled use of his pen and speech, and who is in a chronic state of duelling, has fallen into fresh difficulties which do not promise to be shaken off with ease. Having assailed the Chamber, of which he is a member, and made use of words which were deemed a positive affront to that body it has been decided by a vote of 306 to 195, to prosecute him. The original move was to expel the fiery Frenchman from the Chamber all together, and Gambetta led the proposition in a motion to that effect; but upon second thought it was deemed best to discipline the young man with legal process. M. Cassagnac will undoubtedly find it difficult to call out the 306 who voted to inflict this punishment upon him; but it would be a novel thing for him to do, and the duel would certainly round out his idea of earthly bliss.

AT the meeting of the Montgomery county Republican Committee at Norristown, Captain William B. Hart was unanimously indorsed for the nomination for State Treasurer. Captain Hart was the Republican nominee three years ago, when he was defeated by Colonel Noyes.

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### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

#### A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

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### DEMOCRATS IN THE WAR.

The Republicans have been banking on putting down that "infernal rebellion," until, as General STEADMAN said, "almost every man who belongs to the party believes he is a patriot and a hero." This claim is to be questioned, and brought face to face with the facts of history. Thereat the *Gazette* is troubled. It gives individual Democrats credit, but says the party, "as such, opposed the war," and singularly enough cites MCCLELLAN'S nomination in 1864, as evidence. MCCLELLAN represented the Democratic sentiment in regard to the war, and we would ask no better exponant. He believed the war was for the overthrow of the secession heresy, the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance of the rights of the States unimpaired. The overthrow of slavery was an incident of the conflict, and very likely an inevitable result once the sword was drawn. Mr. LINCOLN hit the nail on the head exactly when he said he would save the Union no matter whether slavery was destroyed or maintained. Nationality was what the people were fighting for. The Democrats opposed the civilian conduct of the war by Republicans, especially their corruption, inefficiency and jobbery, which found its strongest illustration in the brood of shoddy patriots, and they carried the North with them on this issue in the elections of 1862. The Republicans in civil office, and the great army of contractors, quartermasters, commissaries, and paymasters, used the war as a means to an end; that end was *stealing*. The fruits of these thefts, their shoddy aristocracy, vulgar display, and above all their monopoly of "loyalty," insult even at this day the honest common sense of the people in every section of the North. We know men in this State, high in rank in the Republican party, who make constant boast of their superior loyalty, whose only service to the Union cause was cheating the government of hundreds of thousands of dollars in contracts, secured by the connivance of the rogues in office. We are getting tired of the assumption of these fellows that they carried the Union cause on their shoulders, and that they and they alone now represent fidelity to our form of government. They took advantage of the necessities of the government to rob it; they gathered fortunes by sending the soldiers on the field rotten clothing and tainted food. NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON hung such people. They are to-day high priests of the Republican party, and blatant as donkeys in their professions of loyalty. They sent DON CAMERON to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania because of the fortune he made in *mules* during the war; and they never "went back" on old SIMON for the reason his corruption in giving out contracts induced Mr. LINCOLN to kick him out of his Cabinet and Congress to formally censure him. These are sample Republican heroes.

That Mr. LINCOLN well understood the character of the greater portion of the men who voted for him, General STEADMAN showed in his speech to the Ohio Democratic Convention, in this anecdote, which is good enough to repeat:

I make another statement here to day—and there is a living witness in the State of Ohio who was present when Mr. Lincoln made the utterance. The first I ever saw him was after the battle of Chickamauga, when I was ordered by telegraph to report in person to him. [Applause] I went up and called upon him, and James M. Ashley, who is living, heard the conversation. Mr. Lincoln took me by the hand, greeting me very warmly, and told me he was glad to see me. Still holding me by the arm he said to Mr. Ashley: "Brother Ashley, what would have become of us in this war, had it not been for the fighting Democrats from the North and West." [Prolonged Applause.]

With a shrug of the shoulders, Mr. Ashley said:

"Mr. Lincoln, I don't know."

Mr. Lincoln replied, "I believe our rebel friends would have their flag floating at the Capital, sir." [Applause.]

He said: "The truth is, Brother Ashley, that our party is made up, to some extent, of the religious and sympathetic, and they don't make first-class soldiers. [Laughter and applause.]

"They don't make first-class soldiers," was Mr. LINCOLN'S shrewd verdict as to his own party. It was true, at least as regards the free soil and abolition element. They wanted the Union dissolved and not maintained. These long-haired gentry had no fancy for villainous saltpetre. At their New England anniversaries their favorite text was there can be no honorable war as there can be no dishonorable peace. Massachusetts made up its quota of soldiers in the federal army by emptying its coffers and sending agents into the border States to buy up negroes as substitutes. The fighting State of Kentucky placed its quota of men in both the federal and confederate armies, and sold—yes, sold Massachusetts enough darkies to help the Yankees out of the draft.

There was a million majority in the country against Mr. LINCOLN. If the fighting element of the Republican party, throwing out the long haired gentry, had set about suppressing the rebellion on its own account, as Mr. LINCOLN said to General STEADMAN, fresh from the bloody field of Chickamauga, *"our rebel friends would have had their flag floating at the Capitol."* It was the Democrats of the North and West, in the army as private soldiers, that saved the Union cause. Without them the rebellion would have been successful. Whole regiments went to the war without a Republican in the ranks. Democratic New York city sent more soldiers to the field than Republican Massachusetts, and while there were few Republicans in the New York regiments, the Democrats had more than their fair proportion in those of Massachusetts. Governor CURTIN tells of a flag he presented to a regiment from the Democratic "Tenth Legion," of this State, in which there was not a single Republican in the fourteen hundred men in the ranks. They were all Democrats.

The Republican politicians at Washington and in the States, controlled the bestowal of honors, and his being a Democrat was a bar to an officer's promotion. Armies were sacrificed rather than success should crown the work of a Democratic General. When it came to the award of contracts, and the quartermaster, commissary and paymaster places, with their vast contingent stealages, only Republicans were found fitting, and it is these heroes who have been most industrious in cultivating the idea that "old Chickamauga" annihilated at Columbus, that the Republican party is the only loyal party in the Union. Said STEADMAN, and it is a good point to keep before the people:

Now I say here to-day, fellow Democrats—and I defy contradiction when I make the statement—that at the close of the war, with two or three honorable exceptions, every soldier who had won distinction, who was in command of a department of the army, or of a corps, was furnished by the Democratic party. (Great applause.)

Remember that the men who failed in the war and brought disaster to the Union cause, and brought disgrace to our country, were not Democrats.

It is time, high time, fellow Democrats, that the Democrats of this country assert their claims—their right to the full measure in the honor and glory of the success of our armies in the late war of the rebellion. (Applause.) The war was put down by the men of iron nerves and fearless hearts—men who came from all the vocations of life. It was not Republican politicians who did it, and they have no right to attempt to throw this stigma upon the Democratic party which furnished its full measure of all the soldiers that bore our arms to victory.

### SOME OHIO FIGURES.

In the nine State elections that have taken place in Ohio since 1872, including two Presidential elections, the Republicans have carried the State *six* times and the Democrats *three*. Two years ago when Gov. BISHOP was elected, the vote of the State was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Democratic | 271,625 |
| Republican | 249,105 |
| National and Labor | 29,271 |
| Temperance | 4,856 |

Showing a plurality for BISHOP of 22,520. Last year when there was a much more heated contest, and a vote polled as large as will probably be cast this year, the result was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Republican | 274,120 |
| Democratic | 270,966 |
| Greenback | 38,332 |
| Temperance | 5,674 |

Or a Republican plurality of 3,154. The Temperance vote this fall is likely to be about as it was last year; it is always about the same, varying from 4,000 to 6,000. The direction of the forty thousand Greenback votes will have much to do with the result of the October election. A close analysis of that vote by counties, shows that last year it came largely from the Democratic party. Will it do so again, with EWING running against JOHN SHERMAN'S candidate? We think not. Some of the most influential Greenbackers in the State favored the endorsement of General EWING by the late Greenback Convention, and because it was not done they seceded, and will hold another Convention. That certainly indicates the drift of the Democratic Greenbackers. Still there is a large reserve vote in the State, that only comes out at Presidential elections. The total vote for President in 1876 was 658,000, while last year it was a hundred thousand less, the Democratic candidate falling behind TILDEN 52,000, and the Republican candidate behind HAYES 56,000. This shows the stay-at-home vote was very evenly divided between the two parties. Whichever draws largest on it this fall will succeed. It will be the objective point of both parties, and will inspire a heated canvass, for that is the way to arouse the occasional voter.

It is silliness to talk of either side being confident of success. It will be a close battle. Before the Columbus Convention the Democratic outlook seemed rather blue and there was evident discouragement, but the nomination of EWING and RICE was an inspiration. Our friends are hopeful, and will make a canvass extraordinary in its enthusiasm and aggressive force.

### A TRIUMPH AT HARRISBURG.

The House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, Thursday, adopted a resolution appointing a committee of eleven Representatatives to prosecute in the Criminal Court of Dauphin county WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, CHARLES B. SALTER, ALEX. W. LEISENRING, CHRIS, LONG, E. J. MCCUNE, and DR. D. L. SHOEMAKER, the notorious lobbyists who took the field to bribe through the four million riot bill. Mr. FAUNCE wanted the prosecution put in the hands of the Attorney General, where it would probably have had the advantage of the law's delays; but the House rejected the substitute by 63 to 115. The *Telegraph's* special says "FLINN, FRAZIER and ALEX. WALKER were the only Alleghenians who stuck to KEMBLE and his corrupt crew to the last." The committee named in the resolution (Speaker Long was not permitted to appoint it) to prosecute KEMBLE and his co-laborers is headed by BRADFORD, Democrat of Beaver, and includes WOLFE, MAPES, SHERWOOD and other prominent members of both parties.

The investigating committee reported that KEMBLE, SALTER & Co. were guilty of a violation of Section 30, Article 3, of the Constitution; and of Section 1 of the Corrupt Solicitation act of April 29, 1874.

Section 30 of Article 3 of the Pennsylvania Constitution declares that—

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer, or any member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

KEMALE'S corrupt solicitation was defined by the act of April 29, 1874, which also provides for its punishment, as follows:

Any person or persons who shall, directly or indirectly, by offer of any promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, or other thing of value, or who shall, by threat or intimidation, endeavor to influence any member of the General Assembly in the discharge, performance, or non-performance of any act, duty, or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of the offence of corrupt solicitation, and liable to an indictment for a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000 and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court.

We congratulate the House on its action, and especially do we commend Representative WOLFE, on whose shoulders the burthen of the investigation and the struggle in the House has fallen. This prosecution energetically pushed will put a finishing stroke to the lobby business at Harrisburg.

CONGRESSMAN WISE'S bill for a federal tax on mortgages, bonds, etc., and cutting down the rate of interest to five per cent., is not a conspicuous illustration of States' rights theories, especially the proposition for a federal usury law. At least it strikes the Chicago *Times* that way, which comments:

Mr. Wise calls himself a Democrat. His political associations are with those who profess to deprecate centralization; who pretend to resist the enlargement of national power at the expense of State power. What, then, does he mean by proposing a national law fixing the rate of interest in all the States? Some of the States choose to permit free trade in money. They choose not to limit the rate of interest by any statutory enactment, but to permit borrowers and lenders to make their own bargains. Mr. Wise proposes a national law striking down this right of the States. Some States permit lenders to ask and borrowers to pay 6, 7, 9, and even 10 per cent. or more. Mr. Wise proposes that the national legislature shall step in and say to the States: You shall not permit any lender to receive, or any borrower to pay more than 5 per cent. As well might Congress interfere to establish maximum freights for all the railroads in the country, or maximum back-fares in all the cities in the country, or maximum rents of buildings and farms for all the States. Mr. Wise's Democracy is of a rather doubtful kind.

We would suggest in extenuation that Mr. WISE introduced the bill "by request," but we trust no one will hand him a bill to abolish the equator, for he might precipitate it on an excited Congress, and cut off our supply of hot weather.

THE Legislature adjourned *sine die* June 6th, and unless some extraordinary emergency arises there will not be another session until January, 1881 The late session has been without parallel in its inefficiency. It will be chiefly memorable for having refused to expel members found guilty of corruption. There was a majority for expulsion but not two-thirds, owing mainly to the fact the solid Republican delegation from Allegheny county stood by the roosters. The character of our Legislators under the new Constitutions is steadily improving, but there will be little good work done at Harrisburg until the Republican-Cameron machine is broken. Inexperienced and honest members fall under its influence at the outset of the session, and after that can be hardly said to own themselves. It looks very much as if WOLFE would develop into a power in the Republican party of the State that may play havoc with the ringsters. But their power is too great to be beat in their own Conventions. No party reforms itself, except by the the process of surrendering power and going out to grass and thistles.

### EDITORIAL MENTION.

SECRETARY MCCRARY had better not let go his hold until his feet touch the ground. The Democratic Senators have a veto on his nomination.

IT is suggested statues of KEMBLE and PETROFF be sent to the National Gallery, as typical of the existing standard of legislative morality at Harrisburg.

JOHN LAMON of Philadelphia, elected by the Republicans as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, is a graduate of the detective police of that city, and a distinguished rooster.

"THE Philadelphia delegation cheered the members that were not expelled and groaned WOLFE," and the same is very much to WOLFE'S credit. Applauding rascality and groaning at honesty is the Philadelphia way.

MR. HAYES transmitted the proceedings of the Advisory Board in the FITZ JOHN PORTER case to Congress Thursday without any recommendation, and for such action as its "wisdom shall deem expedient and just."

IN the first Legislature under the new Constitution, Speaker PATTERSON left the Speaker's chair and moved the resolutions which resulted in the expulsion of LYNOTT and PETROFF for bribery. Speaker LONG came down from the chair to save the corruptionists from expulsion.

THE leading Ohio Greenbackers are coming out for EWING, and there is no doubt the rank and file of the party will take the same direction. Their Convention was controlled by "Brick" POMEROY'S clubs, who mix socialism and repudiation with their greenback theories. General CARY, ex-Congressman SHERWOOD of Toledo, and JOHNSTON, candidate for Governor two years ago, will take the stump for EWING.

THE *Gazette* says that when the federal bayonets were removed in South Carolina, "Gov. HAMPTON'S militia" compelled some of "the more daring of the Republican leaders to leave the State under threats of death." No; it was only the Penitentiary, and their offence in plain Saxon was stealing. JOHN J. PATTERSON, MOSES, KIMPTON and PARKER were of the crowd. They stay away from South Carolina for precisely the reason lawyer GILL stays away from Pittsburgh.

MORE than eleven hundred immigrants were landed on Wednesday last in New York. The old prosperous rate of a thousand a day has thus again been reached and exceeded. The whole number for last week went beyond eight thousand, and the recent progress by which each week's figure goes well in advance of the week next before it, was thus more than handsomely maintained. We are told to expect a strong tide of emigration from several European countries during the summer, and there are plainly good causes at work to encourage it.

THE total vote for the respective heads of the Democratic and Republican State tickets in Cook County, Ill., which includes Chicago, last fall was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smith, Republican | 27,931 |
| Cronkrite Democrat | 17,077 |
| Bates, Greenbacker | 4,447 |
| Stein, Socialist | 7,315 |
| Total vote: | 56,770 |

The vote at the judicial election on Monday last was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dickey, Democrat | 26,405 |
| Dent, Republican | 17,365 |
| Total vote: | 43,760 |

The Democratic gain on their vote last November was 9,328, and the Republican loss 9,676. That will do. And it is one of those things HAYES can't veto, or the Republican Congressmen stop by breaking up a quorum.

THE Dead Letter Office at Washington reveals some curious facts, and one striking feature of its operations is the receipt of letters containing money and other valuables. Special efforts are made to return or forward them and 60 per centum of such letters are disposed of. Some letters containing small amounts, sent under fictitious names for improper purposes, and some communications sent to lottery dealers, after failing of delivery through order of the Postmaster-General, as in the latter case, or for other reasons, are refused by the senders, who disclaim all knowledge of them. About $700 in greenbacks and $1,000 in Government bonds are the largest amounts that have been taken from letters in recent years. Twelve thousand dollars is the largest amount that has ever been in a single letter. A draft, unclaimed and consequently bogus, found in one letter, was for $2,900,000. It is noticed that since the fractional currency has been retired, postage stamps to about the same amount have appeared in letters received.

WHETHER the Grant movement is booming out West or not, judging from the thirtieth annual report of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the hog business evidently is. The figures show that during the twelve months ending with February 28, 1879, Chicago has packed 4,060,056 hogs, an amount which would give nearly five hogs each to the entire population of New York, if they were to be distributed in that way. Next comes Indianapolis with 784,679; Cincinnati with 778,101; St. Louis with 771,231; Milwaukee with 551,274, and Louisville with 212,506. A comparison of the number of hogs packed to Chicago for the year ending as above, with the number packed elsewhere throughout the entire country, so far as reported, confers upon the lake city the honor of having salted away one-third of the grand total, and about 1,000,000 more than the five other leading hog cities, viz., Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Louisville combined.

THE recklessness with which the Legislature disposed of the most important matters is illustrated by the case of the general revenue bill. After it had been sent to the Governor it was discovered that the important five words in parenthesis had been interpolated into the following clause: "That all mortgages, judgments, recognizances and money due or owing upon articles or agreements for the sale of real estate (and all moneys at interest) shall after the passage of this act be exempt from all taxation except for State purposes." The bill was therefore recalled and amended by striking out these words. It was at first proposed to pass a resolution requiring the Attorney General to investigate the matter and prosecute the offender, but it was finally discovered that the error was not with the transcribing clerk, but with the Senate, which in its haste had passed the measure with the objectionable words inserted.

SPEAKER LONG, in his elaborate closing puff for the body over which he presided, presented some interesting statistics. There have been introduced into the House 863 bills, 671 having been read in place in the House and 192 presented from the Senate. All were reported upon by committees except 61. Of the 802 bills thus brought into the House 264 were passed finally, 8 are on third reading and 247 were left on second reading. The remaining 283 were negatived by committees of the House. In addition to the bills 20 concurrent resolutions have passed, which makes a big show of work, and yet it would be pretty hard for the average citizen to discover any particular need of one bill in twenty of the whole 294 finally passed. It has cost the State something like twenty-two hundred dollars each for the bills finally acted upon.

THE Michigan Episcopal convention now in session in Detroit, will be charged with the election of a bishop to succed Bishop McCrosky who was deposed for immoral conduct some months ago. Rev. Doctor Davis of Philadelphia, is a candidate before the convention for the vacant Bishopric, and among other candidates are Rev. Drs. Harris, Worthington, and Lane, of the Diocese of Michigan; Van Deusen of Utica, New York: Huntington of Worcester, Mass.; Hall, Paddock, and Stanley, of Brooklyn, New York, and Knickerbocker, of Minneapolis. In addition to the above, the names of the following Missionary Bishops have been strongly urged:—Hare of Niobrara, Tuttle of Utah, and Elliott and Garrett of Texas.

THE complete destruction by fire Wednesday evening of Pardee Hall, the principle building in the group of structures composing Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., is one of the severest blows experienced by an American college. The cost of the erection of Pardee Hall was $250,000, and fixtures cost $75,000 more. An additional $100,000 was invested in the museums, cabinets, and laboratories, so that the hall as it stood represented money to the amount of $425,000. The destruction was nearly total, nothing but the walls being left, and the insurance as far as reported amounts to only $120,000, leaving the loss to the college $225,000. These are the proportions of a real calamity which cannot but be generally felt in the educational interests of the State.

MR. WATTERSON of the *Courier-Journal*, has been talking to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* about his recent attack on Mr. Hendricks. He is very angry because of criticisms made about him in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which he thinks Mr. Hendricks could check if he is not directly responsible for them. Of Mr. Hendricks he said to the correspondent:

"I take it that the folly of Governor Hendricks' conduct the last few months is apparent to every sensible person. He has no more chance for the Presidency, except upon the ticket with Mr. Tilden, than you have. Of all men, his nomination by a National Democratic Convention is impossible. While Mr. Tilden lives, Governor Hendricks has no political entity and represents no partisan quantity save as Mr. Tilden's prehensile appendage."

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* doesn't feel amiable toward the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio. It is too much overcome to joke, but gnashes its teeth instead. It calls Mr. Foster "a third-rate country politician," "a man of meagre ability," "a logy, beefy specimen of humanity," who has "always cared more for the flattery of Southern Democrats than he did for the commendation of sterling Republicans." But the object of these objurgations has bleated so pitiously to be taken back into the Republican fold and full communion with the Stalwarts that its past weakness from the Radical standpoint ought to be forgiven.

MRS. POLK, the venerable relic of the ex President, is in favor of removing the dust of the Presidents for sepulchre in Washington. She says: "Of all the Presidents now dead, how many are under monuments suitable for the memory of the great offices they held? Where is Monroe's? Jefferson's? Yes, Jefferson's is in such a state of decay and neglect. Until George Washington's remains were removed to Mount Vernon and an association formed, his tomb was much neglected. And if the grave of the Father of His Country was allowed to go to ruin, how can we expect that others will be cared for? Mount Vernon is only kept up now by the efforts of a few women."

FINDING that they never succeed in carrying anything with separate tickets, the Democrats and Labor Reformers of Lackawanna county are contemplating a union. The county committees have had consultations and agreed upon an advisory convention, to be held on the 17th. As the Republican Labor Reformers about all went back to their party last fall there doesn't seem to be much left for the Democratic Labor Reformers to do but to go back to their party.

ACCORDING to the Erie *Dispatch* the sentiment of the Republicans of the northwestern counties is in favor of ex-Treasurer Rawle as a candidate for the Treasury again this fall. Mr. Foster W. Mitchell, of Venango, is understood to be a candidate, and as the oil regions are just now running politics of about all kinds in this State the party may have to take Mr. Mitchell or listen to some threats.

FIVE more of the London bridges have been freed from toll. Only three are left to be dealt with, and these also will soon be freed. The London *News* says that in England it is now regarded as an established principle that roads and bridges shall be made and supported by public authority

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A GEORGIAN, a Mr. Cohen, has drawn $25,000 in a Berlin lottery.

MODJESKA says that the manners of the Southerners remind her of the Poles.

THE Marquis of Lorne is writing a book about Canada, to be illustrated by his wife.

A WRITER on games in the *Fortnightly Review*, says that polo was in vogue before the eighth century.

THE new State Constitution of California will deprive twenty State Senators who "hold over" their seats.

PRESIDENT HAYES, so it is said, intends to pass most of August and September at his home, in Fremont, Ohio.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY'S "Hold the Fort" was played by the band of the besieged in Ekowe, Zululand, every Sunday.

THE granddaughter of Burns is about to marry a Mr. David Wingate, who like her grandfather is a leading Scotch workingman poet.

TEXAS planters seem to think that the negro exodus will greatly raise the price of cotton, and have planted an unusual amount of the seed.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON of New York, is said to be quite broken down physically. He recently had a paralytic stroke and his general health is very bad.

BILLY EMERSON, the negro minstrel, registered himself at a Philadelphia hotel: "billy emerson, san francisco." But, he gets a salary of $500 a week.

THERE are said to be only three artists in Europe who etch directly from nature on the copper plate. Two of them are Americans, Gilbert Munger and James Whistler

SAVANNAH is trying to raise $8,000, that she may celebrate the centennial of the gallant Jasper's death, which, as every American boy knows, took place on the 9th of October, 1779.

CHARLES SUMNER was no musician. A lady friend once told him that if he was to buy a music-box set to 'Old Hundred,' she did not believe that he could make it play "more than seventy-five."

GAMBETTA had a bust of himself removed from the Paris Salon after it had been accepted, because he had not sat for it in the first place, and because it was too good a likeness, in the second place.

MISS ELIZABETH THOMPSON, the philanthropic lady of New York, has been in Boston, where she gave $1,000 to one of the Kindergarten schools, and is now visiting Ralph Waldo Emerson at Concord.

MR. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, sailed for Europe on Saturday, on the steamer City of Richmond, from New York, for a few weeks' rest and recreation.

GENERAL GRANT'S two Arabian horses were shod in New Haven, and the blacksmith preserved the nails from the old shoes. He sold one nail to a Bridgeport man for $1, and refused $10 for one of the cast-off shoes.

MR. W. W. LONGSTRETH, Judge Asa Packer's predecessor as President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, died on Wednesday in Philadelphia, seventy-seven years old. He had been an invalid for a number of years.

A STATISTICIAN finds that the highest tax rate in an American city is at Sandusky, O., where it amounts to $39 20 on a thousand dollars. The next highest rate is at Elizabeth, N. J., where it is $35 60 on a thousand dollars.

JUDGE DILLON not only gets a college professorship with $7,500 a year, but he will become the consulting attorney of his Uncle's Union Pacific Railroad, at a salary of $10,000 more. This is decidedly ahead of a $6,000 Circuit Judgeship.

THE Pope received Cardinal Pecci and his two other brothers, Gioacchino and Giovanni Batista, at lunch at the Vatican recently, this being the first time for many years that all the members of the family had been assembled together.

THE Michigan tramp law has been vetoed by Governor Croswell on the ground that it is so loosely drawn that it will be difficult to prove that any one is a tramp, and because too much discretion is given to the officer committing a tramp to jail.

THERE appears to be no doubt that Monsignor Capel has got into serious pecuniary difficulties, mainly through his extreme liberality to the poor and his lack of business skill. Lord Bute has quarreled with him, and he is now preaching in Paris.

THREE of New Jersey's ex-Governors—Parker, Newell and Bedle, the latter the great-grand-nephew of the deceased—officiated as pall-bearers at the funeral of Miss Elizabeth Dorsett, of Middletown, N. J., who died a few days ago at the age of 102.

GENERAL JOE HOOKER is now in Meadville, the guest of Samuel Bates, State Historian of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. Though suffering from a Chancellorsville wound, his right side being partly paralyzed, the old fighter is in better health than usual.

THE Legislature of Texas having passed a Moffett liquor law similar to the one in operation in Virginia, Mr. F. D. Johnson of Culpepper, Va., has contracted with the Texas authorities to make and deliver eight thousand Moffett registers by September 1, at ten dollars each.

THE great unwashed element of New York seems not unwilling to avail itself of bathing facilities when offered. During the summer of 1878 over 2,000,000 baths were taken at the public bathing places. The baths are again open for the summer and the crowd daily in attendance is very large.

MRS. GEN. SHERMAN wished to hear the recent speech of her brother, General Ewing, in the House, but was disturbed by a noisy couple, to whom, according to the Syracuse *Journal*, she said, "I could hear more of what my brother is saying if I could hear less of your conversation."

MINISTER STOUGHTON, who returned home on Tuesday, has already been interviewed on the Russian situation, which he declares to have been grossly misrepresented. The Czar is an angel, the people contented and prosperous and Minister Stoughton doesn't know whether he is going back or not.

FIVE hundred tons of vitriol were recently set free by a fire near Boston and emptied into a tributary of the Mystic Water Works. Thousands of dead fish attest the presence of the chemical, and the people of Boston are naturally afraid to use the water. The situation is decidedly unpleasant.

MR. JOHN G. SAXE has done no literary work for three years. His wife said to a newspaper correspondent the other day: "His trouble is merely nervous prostration. He is only sixty-three, and physicians say there is no reason why he should not wholly recover. He distrusts himself, however, and avoids society, not being willing to see any of his old friends even."

INCLUDING the ten new Cardinals recently created, the Sacred college numbers sixty-four members, thirty-two of whom are Italians and thirty-two foreigners—namely, ten Frenchmen, one Corsican, three Englishmen, one American of the United States, four Austrians, three Hungarians, one Belgian, one Pole, two Portugese, one German, four Spaniards and one Bavarian.

A REMARKABLY quick trip was made over the Erie Railroad on Tuesday by a party of Railroad men, among whom was A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Central. The distance from New York city to Niagara Falls, 441 miles, was made in eleven hours and thirty minutes, and from Hornellsville to Niagara Falls, 113 miles, in two hours.

THE practice of striking young girls on the soles of their feet in the Turkish Sultan's harem has been abandoned, but blows from the eunuchs in charge of them on other parts of the body with light rods are still allowed. All are required to dress in light clothing, half decollete being the rule, and in winter they are much exposed to colds and lung diseases.

THE specialty of Mrs. Hatch, a "Spiritual Medium" of Boston was the production of flowers from spirit sources. The other evening some skeptic suddenly threw a flood of gas light on the performance and revealed the "mejum" with her lap full of flowers, which she was tossing about the room. After this exposure she will probably transfer her humbuggery to some other locality.

GEN. MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD, the notorious lobbyist, whom the North Carolina authorities want to try for swindling the State out of some millions, still manages to keep out of their hands. The Florida Judge before whom his petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was brought, after he had been arrested on the requisition of the North Carolina Governor, has released him, and there is little chance that he will ever be punished.

THE Presbyterian denomination largely profits by the will of the late William Sloane, the New York carpet dealer. The deceased left an estate valued at $1,000,000. The will, by its terms, thus divides $140,000 among eleven Presbyserian charitable institutions. He also bequeathed $20,000 to Rev. Dr. John Hall, his pastor, and devised $30,000 in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000 to certain of his employes.

THE French Academy has settled a turbulent dispute by refusing to allow M. Olliver to speak his piece on the immaculateness of the late Imperial government in France. It has appointed as his substitute M. Marmier, who will make the conventional speech on the occasion of the reception of M. Henri Martin into the Academy. M. Martin, it will be remembered, fills the vacancy caused by the death of M. Thiers.

JAMES MCCUMMINGS, who now lives in Cecil county, Md., is about to bring suit before the Court of Claims at Washington for reimbursement for the loss of property on the old Bull Run battlefield. When, in the first row along that Virginia stream, the country roundabout was swept, McCummings, a farmer, lost several thousand dollars' worth of live stock, grain and so on. General Butler probably will be employed as one of the counsel.

THE marriage of Regina, daughter of Louis C. Cassidy of Philadelphia, to Senator John Cochran Wednesday evening was an event of interest to a very large political as well as social circle. Mrs. Cochran is a small brunette with a graceful figure charming face and very pleasing address. She is about twenty-three years old. The groom, Mr. John Cochran, is thirty-eight years of age. For nine years he held the position of Select Councilman and last November was elected to the State Senate on the Democratic ticket.

GENERAL GRANT'S two Arabian horses, presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey, have arrived in Philadelphia *en route* to his Western farm. One is a dapple gray of fair size and having all the traits characteristic of the Arabian blood—small, well-set, restless ears; wide nostrils and large, soft eyes, waving mane and long tail, reaching almost to the ground, and a skin of extreme delicacy. The other stallion is a glossy black, with a white star on his forehead and white hind feet. Both are of the famous Saktan race, the purest Arabian blood, only found in and near Bagdad.

WILLIAM B. MORAN a Detroit banker, tells the *Free Press* of that city a curious story, keeping back the names for reasons that will be apparent. Nine years ago a Cincinnati manufacturer died, leaving an estate valued at $100,000. His widow and children were swindled in the administration of the estate and the widow moved to Detroit, in which city she has recently been reduced to abject poverty. A few days ago her son rummaging among some papers that had been stowed away in the garret found a bundle of railroad bonds worth $50,000. The widow took the bonds to Mr. Moran and was overwhelmed to ascertain their value.

THE Duke of Argyll, father of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, has arrived in New York. He was accompanied by his two daughters and son, Lord Walter Campbell. The Duke comes to visit the United States and see his son and his daughter-in-law, Princess Louisa, in Canada. The Duke is of medium height, and much younger looking than his years would cause one to expect, his sandy side whiskers being only slightly sprinkled with gray. His face is a striking and intellectual one. Lady Elizabeth and Lord Walter Campbell bear a general resemblance to their brother, the Marquis of Lorne, and have light auburn hair, while Lady Mary Campbell is almost a brunette.

ARE you bilious? If so, procure Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, the specific for Torpid Liver, and observe the great relief this valuable remedy will afford you.

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

**SOMETHING LOST.**

Fair scene upon your flower decked breast,
A thousand stars are softly shining,
And over all broods gentle rest,
God's tender love to man divining;
And yet I know not, what of grace
Has vanished from the well loved place.

I hear the sound of some sweet bird,
The twittering of the robin, after
The raindrops have the leaflets stirred.
Until they wreathe the humble rafter
Above the door, whose sacred shade
A throne, my childish fancy made.

I mind me, as I raise the latch,
To enter in, that some have left me;
The tired ear nevermore shall catch
Those accents, for the years bereft me:
I call; an echo answers me:
Whilst mourns the wild bird in the tree.

And yet the same sweet scene is here.
I hear the breeze sigh through the willow,
The school house, and the church is near
Whose grave yards forms a mossy pillow
For many a playmate, and I sit
And watch the dreamy moonbeams flit.

And miss some old sweet grace; a bird
Sings tenderly, its lone mate calling,
And over all is wierdly heard
The leaflets on the rafters falling.
My heart grows sad: new voices throw
Strange meaning that I cannot know.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

## PRESENTED AT COURT.

**The Agonies Which Feminine Britishers Undergo at Buckingham.**

Mamma said I must be presented. For my part I think all such things stuff. Girls marry quite as well, it seems to me, whether they have been to court or not; somehow well-to-do country squires, with lots of horses and a big house—the kind of man I should like to marry—seem to fight shy of London girls. At any rate no one can accuse me of liking a town life; the only thing worth doing there is riding in the park and the Eton and Harrow matches; but, of course, Mamma is an earl's daughter, and she thinks a great deal of etiquette and all that. The knotty point was solved; it was to be a lovely white silk, with lots of tulle and lilacs and daisies, and to cost such a mint of money. Mamma says the less stuff there is in the gowns the more the dressmakers charge, on the principle of penny-wise, pound-foolish, they take off a yard and add on a pound. Oh, it was so cold when the great day arrived. I was dreadfully afraid my nose would be red, and no amount of *poudre-de-riz* can obviate that. It only turns red into violet, and a violet nose reminds one of Guy Faux. However, by dint of running up and down stairs incessantly for an hour to fetch the necessary things, which by the extraordinary perversity of maids always are the exact things they have mislaid or are "just out of," like the linen-drapers and a few sharp words with papa, which made my blood circulate, because he accused me of tight lacing. I kept myself warm. At last we started in such a cloud of tulle and silk and feathers, and flowers, that our dearest friends could see nothing but the tops of our heads, like cabbages growing in a thicket of weeds. I felt horribly nervous, the train and the veil, and the volumes of stuff about me, bothered me very much, and I was not sure how I should make my curtsy. It was awful when we got out at Buckingham Palace. Such beautiful Beefeaters, looking like wax figures at Mme. Tussaud's, such magnificent creatures in court dresses, white silk stockings and thin legs—I never made out to this day whether they were servants or company. Mamma met a foreign diplomat at the foot of the grand stairs, who insisted on walking up hand-in hand with her. I suppose it is a foreign fashion; I followed, feeling rather dizzy. I quite understand the expression, "nodding plumes," now; there is a sort of sleepy awe creeps over one at these regal ceremonies; every one walks on tip-toe; the ladies whisper; one expects to hear of a national calamity every moment. But nothing occurred, except that we all sat, very quiet, very nervous, wedged in together, scrutinizing one another's looks and dresses. I thought of the passage in one of Miss Broughton's books where she talks of shoulders. What a show of them there was! the scraggy debutantes, rather red, like the raw tips of the first white asparagus; then the full-blown matronly, resembling alabaster; then the orange-colored, like over-ripe fruit; then the flabby, like a fat sea-anemone; the spotty, the sun-tanned, the bilious looking, the skeleton, or the fat lady at a fair—all displayed their charms to the uttermost. How I longed to cover up some of the poor old things who tottered in with their poor old skins exposed to the glaring light of day, and mocked by a decoration of diamonds; but then, of course, etiquette must be attended to; so there we were all of us shivering and decolletees. The beauty came in with all her jewels; how they flashed, and how ripe and red her lips looked? I heard mamma whispering to another lady, about her but I could not hear what they said. I am sure it was something scandalous, because they would not let me know it. Presently the crowd moved on. We were all getting tired, so we began to push just like a common mob. Mamma and I got on very well; because she is tall and I have sharp elbows, but one lady sat down, and another, in the surging flood of people, collapsed into her lap. Then we began to push and shove harder than ever. I gathered up all my skirts and set to work with a will. The pin of my veil came out, and my bracelet with a bit of Charlie's hair in it fell off. It was such a scramble to find it. Just then a lady fainted. She was a poor, pale-looking creature and was hustled by some of the attendants into another room. And now we were close. One by one we uncurled our trails, and the trains were spread out behind us—"To be presented." I saw a gorgeous official who took my card; an ocean of black plumes and rustling robes and sparkle of diamonds half blinded me. I made a confused courtesy and struggled to kiss the Queen's hand, or she kissed mine, I really can't tell which, made another courtesy, heard a kind of dim murmur like the sea all round me, when suddenly my train was thrown unceremoniously over my arm and I was almost pushed out. It was over. In that brief moment I had received my brevet rank of young lady at the Queen's hands, and had inhaled the atmosphere of royalty. It was very awful, and I was glad to stand still and smooth my ruffled plumes. Mamma said I had got through it very well. My shoe was half off, my gown torn, my hair untidy, my flowers crushed, my veil unpinned and my arms scratched and bleeding, so it must have been a severe skirmish, and I almost felt to have deserved the Victoria Cross.

## COUNTERFEITING.

**Tricks of the Trade Which Are Held in Esteem by the Pardon Bureau.**

Counterfeiting the currency of the country, says the Washington *Star*, is more extensively carried on than is generally supposed. There are a large number of men, women, and children engaged in the business. It has almost become a national industry. Two causes combine to make it so extensive—one, the difficulty of capturing counterfeiters, and the other, the small number of men who are specially employed in the detection of that class of criminals. Every coin issued by the Government has been counterfeited, and every issue of legal tenders and almost every issue of national bank notes has been similarly dealt with. There are more counterfeit notes, and more counterfeits of national banks put on the market than of legal tenders. The readiness with which coins can be counterfeited, and the small capital required to enter into the business, is the cause of the magnitude of such operations. Five or six dollars is enough to set a man up in the business of making spurious coins.

Coin counterfeiters direct their attention chiefly to the quarter and half dollar silver pieces, though they by no means confine themselves thereto. The outfit for the work consists of a few genuine coins, some antimony, lead, type metal, pulverized glass, a small galvanic battery, a crude milling machine, and a moderate supply of plaster of Paris. With plaster of Paris they make models—very perfect ones—of the coin. Sometimes in one mould there will be cavities exactly the size of all the silver coins, with the impression of one side on one half of the mould, and the other bearing the fac-simile of the reverse. The base metal, antimony, lead, type metal, and pulverized glass—though tin is sometimes used—is melted and poured into the mould. When sufficiently cooled the metal is taken out. The coin has a dingy, rough, and a not at all deceiving look. It is smoothed with a knife as far as possible, the rough edges being cut off. It is next run edgewise through a small milling machine, which generally consists of two small cogged wheels. This makes the notches around the edge.

All that is now left to give the coin a pretty decent appearance as genuine money is a coating of silver. This the counterfeiter secures from genuine coins. The genuine coin subjected to the action of the battery, soon loses some of its silver. Before it is sufficiently dissolved to totally deface it, the coin is taken out. Enough genuine silver is in this way procured from a single piece to plate a dozen counterfeits, and the orginal looks, after the operation, as if it was but a little worn, and can readily be passed. This process is called "sweating." The work is very simple. A good hand at the business can make his moulds from plaster of Paris and begin turning out spurious pieces all in two or three hours. In counterfeiting gold coin the same method is pursued, a genuine gold coin substituted for the silver one in the sweating being the only change. It is much more difficult, however, to get a decent-looking gold counterfeit than it is one of silver; therefore there is not much doing in that line of business.

The use of pulverized glass in the composition of counterfeit coins is for the purpose of giving them a "ring" something like that possessed by the genuine metal. They can always be detected, however, by their weight, never being as heavy as the genuine.

## MRS. WALES.

**The Amazing Popularity of England's Future Queen.**

[Olive Logan's London Letter.]

How amazingly popular the Princess of Wales is! Yesterday I was at a fancy bazaar held by some ladies for the benefit of a home for paralyzed children, and about 4 o'clock the sweet Princess came in. For fashionability, for nobbiness, for chic, for everything that women must admire in women, there is really no describing her; she must be seen to be appreciated. Her dressing is always the last expression of Parisian elegance, and invariably her toilet is as finished as an epigram, down to its smallest detail. From her dainty, high-heeled boots up to the tightly-drawn veil over her face, she is the most consummately appareiled lady, in the French style, who graces this metropolis. Judging her merely as a woman, with no aid from her high rank to bewilder a man's imagination, I think there are many girls here in society who, with their limpid eyes, glowing complexions, soft, tumbled hair, and general loveliness, would win the race for a heart sooner than she. But that matter is not to be thought of, of course. She is a Princess, future Queen and Empress, and wonderfully well she is adapted to her station. Will you believe that yesterday, in the midst of the universal salaam which greeted her entrance, from a varied collection of greatnesses, she walked straight across the room to a little paralyzed child who was propped up in a perambulator and began to play with it! The all unconscious midget chatted back babble and gave her a flower it held in its shadowy fingers. It was a touching little picture, and one which was worthy the pencil of an artist. When she left the bazaar and drove away through the streets cheer upon cheer greeted Alexandra as the various passers by recognized the soft, sad face. Hurrahs for royalty mean something more here than they did in Imperial days in France, when the choristers of the Grand Opera were detailed during the day to stand on street corners and shout "Vive l' Empereur?" An Englishman will bear a wrong in silence, deeming submission a duty to God and law, but you cannot make him shout if he does not want to.

## A JEALOUS FATHER.

**Shooting His Wife and Killing Himself.**

[Rochester (N. Y.) Special.]

A double crime was committed in this city at about six o'clock this evening. Peter Peters, flour and feed dealer, a locksmith by trade, committed murder and suicide at his place, No. 34½ Grand street. He was perfectly sober, and in a most deliberate manner walked up to his wife, Eva Peters, leveled a revolver at her head and shot her. In a few seconds afterwards he shot himself through the head, and died immediately. The first shot entered Mrs. Peters' forehead, directly over the right eye, lodging in the back of the head. The murderer shot himself in exactly the same place. He was fifty-eight years old, and she fifty-one. Both were Prussians by birth, and she came to America twenty-five years ago and lived in St. Louis.

They returned to Europe a dozen years ago, and came to Rochester in 1872. They have three sons—Matthew, aged twenty-eight; Frank, aged twenty-two, and Anthony, aged nineteen. Inquiry among neighbors elicited the fact that Peters was jealous of his wife's greater affection for the sons than for him. This jealousy he had nursed for some little time, and took no pains to conceal it. He seldom drank to excess, but when perfectly sober abused and maltreated his wife. Ever since 1878, when Anthony, the youngest son, went to Paris and came back with money sent him by his mother, the father's jealousy has exceeded all bounds of reason. Mr. and Mrs. Peters were alone in the house at the time of the tragedy.

The reports of the revolver were heard outside by Philip Welter, their landlord, and he ran up to the room, where he found Peters's body still warm, in a pool of blood, but life was extinct. He had fallen forward against a window, cutting an ugly gash in his forehead.

Mrs. Peters was alive.

Physicians probed her wound for the ball, but could not get at it, lodged as it was in the rear and upper portion of the brain. She lived on unconscious until after eleven o'clock to-night when the physicians reported her dying.

## GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS.

James Shields was poor.
As wealth now counts, he had not much,
Nor did he put his trust in banks,
And bonds, and syndicates, and such;
For it was still his simple plan
To serve his country, and be a man.

His life was clean.
Called on and on, from place to place,
Distinguished both in war and peace,
With strong, swift limbs he ran the race,
Nor turned aside from any toil
To gather gain or search for spoil.

A bold, bright man.
He freely spent his life and gold,
And lived within the present time,
As if he never might grow old;
But we may rest assured his God
Lies not with him beneath the sod.

Yet he was rich.
In spite of all the blows of fate,
In spite of poverty and years,
The hero owned a grand estate,
Better than any broad domain—
A life and conscience free from stain.

Neglected much.
A mere scene shifter on the stage
Where he had played heroic parts,
And still a toiler in his age;
The heart that breaks, but never yields
Beat bravely in the breast of Shields.

James Shields was poor.
'Tis true, in these, our sordid days,
That honest poverty is not
A common cause of general praise;
But Shields will be a memory yet,
While pocket patriots we forget.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

## THE VERMONT POISONING.

**School Children Drink from a Trout Brook and Die in Great Agony.**

**Nineteen Out of Twenty-Two Pupils Taken Sick—Eleven Deaths.**

Jacob's Mills is a small place in the town of Newark, Caledonia county, Vt., ten miles from Willoughby Lake and twenty-five miles north of St. Johnsbury. The country is mountainous, and covered with fir and hemlock trees. It is fairly settled. The shingle mill from which the spot gets its name squats at the bottom of a wedge-shaped valley. The slopes are partly cleared, but the stump lots are broken by dense thickets of fir. Most of the settlers cultivate scraggy little farms; others are employed in lumbering, bark peeling, and shingle making. The district school house stands on the left of the road up the wedge-shaped valley, about a quarter of a mile north of the mill. It was built nine years ago, and shows no signs of paint or whitewash. It juts from the roadside over marshy ground bordering a snake-like brook so small that you can jump across it. The foundation is a stone wall. Decayed logs lie against the wall. The space between the logs is filled with earth and old sods. This embankment keeps the house warm in winter.

The spring term of school began on May 12. Mary Bailey, a farmer's daughter, was the teacher. Twenty-two pupils were in attendance, ranging from 4 to 15 years old. The weather was warm and muggy. The windows were opened. The warm weather and rompings at recess made the children thirsty. They drank water from the brook that rippled behind the school house. There was no water pail in the school room, and they brought water from the stream in their dinner pails. With few exceptions, this water was taken from the brook, near a little bridge in a lane leading to James H. Cheney's barnyard. The land ran from the highway, about a hundred feet north of the school house. Cheney's barnyard was on a plateau, within a stone's throw. The yard was partially drained by a V-shaped ditch that entered the brook just above the little bridge. The schoolmistress discovered that the brook water smelt bad, and told the children to go up to Cheney's for their supply. They paid no heed to her request, and continued to drink the water from the brook. Neighbors below used it regularly, and pupils had drank it for years without any evil effects.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, May 14, little Jimmy Aldrich told Miss Bailey that he felt sick, and asked to go home. Suspecting him of shamming sickness, she sent him back to his seat. Jimmy went home in the evening complaining of pains in his head and stomach. His throat was sore and cankered. He vomited repeatedly. By midnight he was delirious.

On Thursday the school room was well filled, but before the close of the day several pupils were taken sick. By Friday morning so many were ill that Miss Bailey closed the school. By Sunday sixteen out of the twenty-two pupils were attacked. The first to die was little Jimmy Aldrich. He was delirious until his death. Dr. Mooney of West Burke was called at 3 A. M. on Friday, May 16. He said that the boy had diphtheria, and prescribed the usual gargles. On the next morning Jimmy's little sister Jennie, who also attended school, said "Mamma, my throat's sore." She complained of her head and stomach, and vomited freely. At midnight, Willie, 3 years old, who did not attend school, became sick. The symptoms were the same. On Sunday morning, Fred, 12 years old, made the same complaint, and an hour later Emma, the baby, was taken. On Tuesday Jimmy died. On Wednesday Jennie was dead. On Thursday Willie gasped his last. Fred., the oldest boy, lived eleven days, and the baby died on the following day. Diphtheria was clearly defined in each case. It was in a malignant form. All the children bled at the nose, and all required laxatives. Before his lunacy Jimmy said: "Mamma, I don't like to drink that water. It makes me sick every time I taste it." Fred said that he had drank the water and wet his head with it. A silver ring on his finger turned black after he had wet his head. Jennie also drank of the water. The other children did not attend school. Mrs. Aldrich says that Jimmy had the diphtheria three years ago, but the symptoms were different. She herself caught the disease on Tuesday, May 20, but has recovered. The report that she has been insane is untrue. She is a tidy, intelligent lady, and bears her sorrow with Christian resignation.

The Aldrichs lost five children. The lights of their household were all quenched and the house is deserted. Unable to bear its sad memories, they are stopping at the residence of a neighbor.

John Cole, who lives near the mill, says his little boy Alva, 4 years and 6 months old, attended the school. He was as healthy a child as ever breathed. He drank the water near the bridge, dipping it up with a little tin cup. On Friday morning, May 16, while at the breakfast table, he said it hurt him to gape. He swallowed his food without pain, and ate a hearty breakfast. An hour afterward he began to vomit, and at noon he was delirous. He recovered his reason on the following morning, and complained of pain in his stomach. His throat was not sore, but it had a thick white coating. Dr. Carpenter pronounced the disease diphtheria, and put potash in the patient's mouth and let it trickle down his throat. The boy continually vomited a substance like black dye. It had a very offensive smell. The result produced by laxatives was shining black, like tar. Before death the boy bled at the nose and mouth. Frank, Mr. Cole's oldest boy was attacked in a similar way, but recovered. He says: "I tasted the water but didn't drink much of it. It was bitter. We took some to the school house, and the teached said, 'it smells bad, and I can't drink it.' She sent the boys to Cheney's after water, and they didn't go there. They dipped it out of the brook at the bridge."

E. L. Simpson, who lives in the first house below the school house, says, that his oldest child was taken sick on Friday. She began vomiting after she came from school, and complained of a sore throat. Her throat was coated white. She raised a green substance. A second child, Jennie, was seized on Sunday and died last Thursday night. The child who drank the brook water lived, and the child who did not drink it died. Simpson says he has used the same water for years, and never had any sickness. After his children were taken sick, however, he fancied he could taste the manure from Charley's barnyard, and discontinued its use.

Etta Parks, a daughter of Samuel Parks, died on Thursday last, and another child is in a fair way to recover. E. D. Morse lost two children. Delia, aged 7 years, and Irvin, 5 years old. Both attended school. Lorenzo Wilson lost his daughter Annette, 5 years old. Nineteen out of the twenty-two school children were attacked. Eight have died, seven have recovered, and four are still in danger. Three of those who died said they did not like the water, and did not drink it. Three children who caught the disease from those who attended school are dead. The following is the record of the deaths:

| Names. | Years Old | Names. | Years Old. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alva Cole | 4½ | Wm. Aldrich | 3 |
| Jennie Simpson | 2 | Mary E. Aldrich | 8 mos. |
| Etta Parks | 5 | Della Morse | 7 |
| Frederick Aldrich | 12 | Irvin Morse | 5 |
| James H. Aldrich | 8 | Annette Wilson | 5 |
| Jennie G. Aldrich | 5 | | |

These deaths excited the community. Poor Cheney was made a scapegoat. It was said that he had lavishly used Paris green in his potato field, and thrown the tops into his barnyard for manure. As they decayed the poisonous matter was carried to the stream by the V ditch. He was also accused of burying a dead horse at the side of the brook, where the offensive matter was carried down stream. Others openly declared that he had deliberately poisoned the water. No inquest was held upon any of the dead bodies, and so far as I could learn there is to be no official investigation. Several bottles of the water, it is said have been sent to Boston for chemical examination. I visited Cheney, and the school house on Monday. Cheney is a plain, hard-working farmer. He seems to be dazed by the charges brought against him. "A year ago last January," said he, "a sucking colt died. I was away at the time. My hired men buried the carcass in a marshy spot along the brook, just above the bridge. They said they buried him there because the ground in other places was frozen. In May following I made them dig up the carcass and bury it on a hill, eighty feet from the brook. That's all there is to the dead horse story. As to the Paris green, I fed a pound and a half of it to the potato bugs. It was scattered over the tops in a large field on a hill sixty rods from the brook. The tops withered, and are still in the field. None of them were thrown in the barn-yard. That's all there is to the Paris green story. Some think it strange that a little boy who lives with me has not been taken sick, but there is nothing strange about it. The boy did not attend the school, and did not come in contact with the school children."

Cheney said there had not been a pure current of air under the school house since it was built. The embankment was torn out last spring. The threshold was below the level of the road, and when it rained the wash of a hill on the other side ran into the entry, and soaked through the floor. The drain from the barnyard had been there for years, and no one had complained of it. The brook was filled with speckled trout but not a dead fish had been found. It was clear to him that the disease had been caused by the condition of the school house and its surroundings.

I entered the school house before twilight. The doors and windows were open. The apartment smelt like mildew. The vault from the outhouse was bare, and the scent was wafted through the open windows. The embankment remained. The rotten logs stood above small pools of water that had gathered in spots below the level of the school house. The edge of the brook at the bridge was black with sediment from Cheney's barnyard. The water however, was limpid, and young trout darted under the bridge as I stepped upon it. The little marsh where the colt was first buried was overrun with skunk's cabbage and coarse grass. Some rural wiseacre had spaded it up in places, and declared the stench sickening. So it was, but it was the mucky smell peculiar to all marshes.

On further investigation I discovered the solution of the pestilence. Abel F. Carpenter lives half a mile below the school house. He is an honest man, no doubt, but his household lacks the virtue of cleanliness. About the first of April his daughter Emma, 9 years old, had the diphtheria. It spread to his other children. When school opened a boy, Eugene, was suffering with it. This boy and Charles, 14 years old, attended school on the first day of the term. They wore clothing from the infected house, and spread the disease among the school children. It was undoubtedly aggravated by the drippings from Cheney's barnyard, and the surroundings and situation of the school house. Some of the scholars say that they drank from the brook back of the school house. If so, the water was impregnated with the sediment from beneath the building and possibly from the outhouse. The disease, thus stimulated, became malignant, and turned into an epidemic similar to that which proved so fatal near St. Albans and a little town in New Jersey not many years ago. Handled properly and in time it might have been cured. Carpenter's oldest boy caught it on Thursday after school had opened. He had drank copiously of the water from the brook. His symptoms, however, differed little from the brother and sister who had the diphtheria before the school opened. The father says he gave him the same treatment as the other children, and he recovered. "The medicine was a patent diphtheria remedy," said Mr. Carpenter, while seated barefooted in his unclean kitchen. "A neighbor recommended it when Emma was first taken sick, in April. It cured her and Eugene. When Charles was taken sick on Thursday, there was none of it left in the house. I telegraphed to St. Johnsbury for a bottle, and got it on Friday. Charles' breath smelt as bad as the breaths of the rest of them. He had a headache and a high fever. His throat was coated white, and he vomited. The medicine acted as a laxative and thoroughly purged him. His nose bled like the noses of the other children, but the medicine broke up the disease, and he got well."

Mr. Carpenter acknowledged that Eugene attended school before he had recovered from the disease, but said that he did not return to school after the first day. The mischief had then been done. From the statement of the mother of the Aldrich children it is clear that they were not treated with laxatives. This may have been the fault of the physicians, but it seems hardly possible. The disease was developed in three days after the Carpenter boy attended school. The second group of children was attacked three days later, and a third group nine days from the first.

Such are the facts concerning this alleged poisoning. Meantime, the whole country is alive with absurd rumors. It is asserted the children have decomposed so quick that one was buried without a coffin. All received plain and decent burial. Decomposition was rapid, but not more so than in aggravated cases of similar diseases. The truth is that the blame rests upon the school trustees whose duty it is to see that school-houses are kept clean and pure and built on high ground, where the surroundings are not unhealthy.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

CANADA THISTLES—THEIR INTRODUCTION, AND EXTERMINATION.—The Canada thistle was brought to America by the French lumbermen who imported hay for the use of their teams, and the thistle seed being conveyed in the bales of hay were scattered over their immense lumbering territory. It is not a native Canadian plant, but European, and is known by agriculturists in Western, Central and Northern Europe.

It germinates from the seed which will grow the same autumn they are shed upon the ground, and unless destroyed, while in their tender state and before their second year's growth, it is impossible to eradicate them from the soil. Their seed is the favorite food of the Canary bird, and being hard and indigestible, frequently pass uninjured through the intestines, and are deposited far from their original place of growth, in a condition perfectly fit for vegetation. When once sprouted, the root is known in vegetable Physiology as *radix repens*, or creeping root. If an attempt be made to exterminate such roots by ploughing, cultivating, digging or harrowing, it only serves to scatter them, and a succession of bunches or fibers are met with, springing from an apparent root which grows horizontally, and appears to be endless. This long horizontal fiber is, however, not a root, but a subterraneous branch, for it has no spongioles; the real roots are the small bundle of fibers which spring from it. Any portion of this root-stalk, in which there is an articulation, will grow. I have found the root stock ten feet from the surface of the ground. The plant is kept in subjection only by cultivation. To illustrate, Summer fallow thoroughly, sow to Winter wheat, seed with clover and timothy in March. In the Autumn of the third year after Summer fallowing, plough under the sod, ditch, and prepare for spring seeding. You will find abundance of thistles in your grain that season, and the fourth year will require another summer fallowing of the same field.

I have seen a canal dug and the bed of a river changed, and the thistle grow rankley upon the new earth taken from the bottom of the canal, as well as upon the former bed of the river, which shows that the stalk-root extended under the bed of the river and made its appearance as soon as air was received by the plant. To Farmers I would say, be not deceived. The Canada thistle will not leave you nor forsake your farms, but will urge you to a thorough cultivation of your soil in order to keep it in subjection. I boldly assert that it cannot be destroyed unless every particle of the root-stock be dug up and destroyed, and their deposited seeds will start it again. I have worked among them for years, studied their nature, extension, manner of growth and duration. They are perpetual when once thoroughly rooted in a soil suited in their growth.—*J. G. Armstrong, in Chatauqua Farmer.*

HOW TO KILL INSECTS ON PLANTS.—For dusting plants with Paris green, hellebore, etc., there are several patented machines, though I have yet to see a more convenient or easily managed appliance than a simple bag of muslin tied to the end of a broomstick. To prevent waste while filling, this should be placed in the vessel which holds the powder, or in soma other vessel—a common milk pan serves admirably. To sift the powder on to the plants, we have only to jerk the bag containing it above them, gauging the force according to the amount of the substance which it is desired to apply. On small plants, like young potato vines, I think this the most economical method of applying poison.

To use the liquid mixtures or solutions in a small way on low vines or shrubs, a common sprinkler with a finely perforated rose serves well, and requires no expense, except perhaps for a new nozzle, as the usual nozzles are too coarse. For syringing trees, shrubs, flower beds, and house plants, I know of nothing comparable to the Whitman Fountain Pump. This little engine is so easily worked that a child can use it, and yet will throw a stream twenty or thirty feet high. The Johnston pump throws water faster than Whitman's though not quite so far. This is a fine engine, sells for $8. The Whitman Fountain Pump will not work well if pointed much below the horizontal, hence it is not useful for sprinkling potato vines. It retails at $7.50. Lewis' syringe is an improved squirt gun of the kind made and used by children to amuse themselves. Replace the small alder tube with one of tin or brass, that holds three or four quarts, and the cloth wound piston by one of rubber, and you have it. It costs but a dollar and works well.

In case of field potatoes, Ruggles' exterminator is probably the best. With this machine an acre can be sprinkled in an hour. It consists of a large tank which holds the liquid. This, when in use, is strapped on to the back. An agitator which works inside the can keeps the mixture well stirred. This is moved by a strap which is fastened to the arm. From either side of the bottom of the can, pass two rubber hose, each terminating with a fine rose. These are held, one in either hand, so that two rows are sprinkled at once. By raising or pressing the hose the flow is stopped. The only objection I found with the use of this was on the score of economy; though, if the vines were close together in one direction, this would be small. For sprinkling large potato vines, this is the best instrument I have seen. It retails at $6 50.—*Professor Cook's Lecture.*

FARM NOTES.

—The average yield of wheat per acre is 5½ bushels in Russia, 12 in the United States, 12½ in Austria, 16¼ in France, and 29½ in Great Britain.

—During its period of growth Indian corn draws from the soil thirty-six times its own weight of water.

—C. L. Flint, of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, is credited with saying that the small corn at the end of the ear makes the largest crop.

—Put tobacco stems in the hen's nests and dog's beds, and they will not be troubled by lice or fleas. If you have not got tobacco stems, we think bark from sassafras roots would answer the same purpose.

—During the fiscal year 1878, the United States exported to foreign countries 21,837,117 pounds of butter, and 245,620,853 pounds of cheese. Of this England took 9,251,950 pounds of butter and 107,200,520 pounds of cheese.

—English experiments seem to have settled that the application of insufficiently fermented dung, or that which is in a comparatively green state, to very light or sandy land, is a most injudicious practice, one not to be recommended.

—At the late sale of Clydesdales, Hamilton, Scotland, about five thousand persons were present. Fifty-two animals were sold. Countess, best of her class, 4 years old, brought 305 guineas; Mary Gray, 300 guineas. A dark brown colt, one year old, brought 385 guineas. The entire sale made a total of 6,547 guineas.

—100 pounds of Indian meal is equal to 76 pounds of wheat, 83 of oats, 90 of rye, 111 of barley, 333 of corn stalks, 400 of oat straw, 500 of wheat straw, 666 of rye straw, 200 of timothy hay, 160 of clover hay, 500 of Irish potatoes, 625 of rutabagas, 900 of beets, 700 of carrots, 700 of cabbage, 60 of beans, 40 of oilcake, and 1,200 of white turnips.

—When a farmer plows a furrow of 78 yards in length, when he could as well plow a furrow 274 yards in length, he is getting a waste of three hours and twenty minutes out of a day of eight hours. Or, if the day's labor of men and team be reckoned at three dollars, he is losing by the short length of furrow about $1.25 a day. This, though an extreme case, does not lessen the force of the argument.

The original Southdowns were the purest blood of any English sheep. Their improvement was accomplished by judicious selection from various flocks. Great symmetry of form has been attained, large size and fattening qualities. By reason of their purity they have stamped their fattening qualities more certainly upon their offspring than any other English breed. Lord Walsingham's flock is the most celebrated.

—In England, neither Indian corn, potatoes, squashes, carrots, cabbages, nor turnips, were known until after the beginning of the sixteenth century, and Queen Catherine was obliged to send to Holland for salad to supply her table. The poor peasants subsisted on bread chiefly, made of barley ground in the hand mill, and the tenant peasantry had no security whatever for ther property until after the middle of the fifteenth century.

—There are many farmers who have extra good butter cows and do not know it. They have poor pastures in summer and poor shelter and indifferent feed in winter. In the house they have no conveniences for making butter, the milk is set where there are not arrangements for keeping cool in summer and in the living room exposed to the odors of the kitchen in winter; neither the quantity nor the quality are any index of what a cow can do.

—Greece has 23,000,000 sheep and 1,836,000 goats; and, as in some other parts of the continent, they are kept as much for milk as for flesh and fleece. The average product of cheese per annum is eleven pounds for each animal, and two and three quarter pounds butter. In 1875 the product of wool was 8,400,000 pounds. There were imported 47,000 sheep and 16,000 cattle for meat supply. Neither pork nor beef is used in any great extent.

During the thirteenth century the wages of farm hands in England was 50 cents per week. In the next century they had advanced 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly until the last century they had reached $1.87. The average for farm labor in the same countries now is $3 80 per week. Wheat in the thirteenth century averaged 71c. or 8½ days' labor per bushel. Now wheat is worth at wholesale in England about $1 46 a bushel, or 2½ days' labor. In six centuries meat has nearly trebled in price, while wages have increased more than seven fold.

—An experienced gardener gives the following method for effectually destroying insect pests, both indoors and out. This is the way he does it: Take a barrel half filled with coal tar and fill it with water, and let it stand awhile. Then the water may be sprinkled upon the leaves and stems by means of a wisp-broom or watering-pot. This will kill all the insects that come in contact with the plants. No injurious effect is produced by this remedy. If coal tar cannot be obtained, hellebore or Paris green may be used with perhaps equally good results. By the use of the coal tar water the plants are not in the least injured, and the supply of water may be daily added to the barrel of tar.

## PERMANENT RETIREMENT.

**Wesley W. Bishop Begins His Life Imprisonment.**

One year ago to-day, says a correspondent at Norwich, Conn., Charles H. Cobb, Jr., breathed his last in the arms of his wife. He died of poison administered by her and her accomplice, Wesley W. Bishop. At 2½ o'clock this afternoon, Bishop was taken from his stone cell on Jail Hill and borne on the 3 o'clock train to his lifelong imprisonment in Wethersfield State prison. Warden Sargeant, the newly appointed keeper of the State prison, arrived in the city by the 11 o'clock train from Hartford, and dined with Jailor Beckwith. He visited Bishop in his cell, and the latter expressed his willingness to quit the scene of his crime. He was completely broken down. His sallow face grew chalky, and worked with emotion. His ready tears easily found their accustomed channels. He bade the jailor and his wife farewell, then suddenly became silent and went away moodily. A pair of gaily caparisoned horses bore Mrs. Cobb in a luxurious carriage to the depot when she quitted the town, a month or more ago, for her prison home. Bishop ambled down the stony roadbed of Jail Hill to-day shackled to a common felon, Erastus Brown, of North Stonington, who was recently convicted of incendiarism. There was no excitement as Bishop passed through the town, and, after the train had puffed away, a ripple of gossip was his only farewell.

**A National Blessing**

is SOZODONT, for there can be no "foul-mouthed" man or woman who uses it. It is purifying, beautifying, and exquisite in flavor. Whoever uses it regularly will keep his teeth for years, and whoever abstains denies himself a great luxury. It costs comparatively but little money, and is invaluable.

Why is SPALDING'S GLUE like love? Because it forms strong attachments. Oh, dear.

## EWING'S BOOM.

**The Great Ratification Meeting at the National Capital.**

**Ewing, Thurman and Pendleton on the Ohio Nominations.**

The friends of the "Ohio Idea" gave the Ohio Democratic ticket and platform a rousing ratification and send-off in Washington on Friday night. The broad sweep of Pennsylvania avenue in front of Willard's was packed from curb to curb with an audience of at least five thousand citizens of the District. The balcony above and the parlors within were packed with Democratic Senators and members of the House. Most of the distinguished Democrats of the two Houses were present.

Thusman and Pendleton were both on hand and led off in the speaking. The venerable father of the Democracy was in excellent humor after the successful drubbing which he administered to Conkling in the Senate in the afternoon, and was accorded a flattering reception by the great crowd in front of the hotel when he uncovered his flowing gray locks on the balcony. So also was "Gentleman George."

But the great ovation was to General Ewing. Cheer after cheer greeted him as he stepped into view, and frequent applause interrupted him as he proceeded. He was introduced by Senator Vest of Missouri, and followed Thurman, who was introduced by Representative Hill, and opened the ball. The speaking did not begin until nine o'clock, but it was kept up with a will for over two hours. Among the notables present were Senators Wallace, Jonas and Garland; Representatives McMahon, Le Fevre, Springer, Blackburn, Ellis and a host besides.

General Ewing was in excellent spirits and excellent voice, and was, of course, the center of attraction. His speech was admittedly the best of the evening, and he displayed his ability as a popular orator full. After bowing his acknowledgments to the crowd he said:

SPEECH OF GENERAL EWING.

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I am grateful to you for this large and flattering attendance and enthusiastic reception; and the high honor conferred on me by the Democracy of Ohio, in choosing me for its standard bearer in the tremendously important conflict next October, fills me with emotions of natural and honorable pride. I have accepted the honor as evidence that the people of my native State believe me to be, as I am, true to them and their interests. [Cheers.] Before the war, generally a Whig and Republican State, during the war one of the most unanimous and enthusiastic in devotion to the cause of the Union, Ohio has since become the great battle ground of the two contending parties. I venture to say that of those who followed the Union flag during the war there are a greater proportion in Ohio than in any other State, who for twelve years past have resent ed and resisted the Republican party in its greed of power, in its gross and flagrant infractions of the Constitution, in its cruel and shameful robbery of the masses of the people for the benefit of pet corporations or individuals. [Cheers.] That same patriotic heroism which led them to risk their lives in defense of the Union has led them to cut loose from the Republican party, and to make war on its infamous system of policy which has doubled the burdens and woes of war.

"Ohio sits in the center, and is about evenly balanced. It is the pivot on which National politics now turn. I think it fortunate for the American people that the occasion of the election in October gives to an intelligent people such a large measure of control in the decision of great political questions. It is a conservative State—conservative, because it is becoming a people having noble institutions to preserve them against wanton, ignorant or reckless innovations. It is an enterprising people. The very intelligence of the people lights the path of progress. It is a brave people, and it is not to be put down by the sneers of the servile and the hired press, to submit to robbery by laws designed merely to strip the property of the many and confer it upon the few. While intensely jealous to preserve all the results of the war, that people have too much dignity of character to suffer the issues of the war to be made mere property capital by any party; and they have too much patriotism and enlightened self-interest to consent that sectional strife shall be protracted ten years, after all the settlements of the war have been accepted and acquiesced in everywhere throughout the country. They demand that this settlement having been accepted, prosperity and concord shall return hand in hand; and, above all, Ohio, the first-born of the struggles of our Revolutionary sires, will never submit to surrender to any party the liberties that were meant for mankind. [Cheers].

"But it is not Ohio's battle we are to have in October, no more than it was Carolina's at Cowpens, or New Jersey's at Trenton. Nor is it the battle of one political organization against another for mere possession of power and the spoils of office. It is a battle of the whole American people to preserve and perpetuate the fundamental principles of the country [Cheers]—fair juries, free ballots, and exemption from the tyranny and spoliation of class legislation. In that struggle, fellow-citizens, we ask the sympathy and support of all men who are lovers of true Democracy. It is to be a tremendous fight. The Republican party, intrenched in power, backed by over two thousand National Banks, sustained by all the plunderers and leeches that have fastened themselves upon the Government for eighteen years past, will go into the contest with every appliance of power that is possible, the further to subvert the whole people. They know if they lose Ohio this year they will lose the Presidential campaign next year, as Napoleon fought for his country preceding the day of Waterloo, and with the same result. They will lose it; and the battle that takes place in 1880 will be the last great struggle that political party will fight under its present regime. [Cheers.]

"We will win the fight, and thereby lead the way to victory next year. We will b

# Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 14, 1879.


### ON ITS LAST LEGS.

Yes! the Radical Republican Party is most undoubtedly on its "last legs," and neither the audacious BLAINE nor the magnificent ROSCOE can save it.

What a truly pitiable—may we not say contemptible?—picture that once powerful party now presents! It has no longer any "*raison d'eter*," as an honest French Republican said to us one day.

It has failed in all the great purposes that political parties are made for. BEECHER used to say that he, in his amatory and adulterous troubles was on the "ragged edge of despair." And at this moment of time the great Radical party is hanging on to the now fringed, if not ragged coat-tails of his Feeble Fraudulency, Mr. HAYES, putative President of these United States. For it would seem that the entire existence of this most deject and miserable party now depends on a daily veto of this same HAYES, who early incurred the sovereign contempt of all their leaders, from CONKLING down to CAMERON. To be sure CAMERON'S contempt was pronounced with "'bated breath," for he did not know what might turn up. But as for CONKLING, he did not spare his Fraudulency. He denounced him and his modes, as far as he dare do and not violate his habitual rule of "deportment." He only said that HAYES and his Administration were covered with "infamy." And then like ACHILLES he sulked in his tent, and scorned the importunities of the Radical rabble who wished to recognize HAYES as the "King of Men."

Yes; the arrogant and always unscrupulous Radical party is on its last legs. On all sides the proof of its crimes thickens and grows stronger and more strong. Look at the latest exposures in the KELLOGG case. It would seem that HAYES and KELLOGG used the same men and the same means to compass their rascally purposes, and were able to pay most of their debts with public office and the proceeds of official place. And they both, like all their Radical brethren, hold on to their prey as closely as the devil-fish, who only lets go when you cut off his slimy arms.

If it were not for the frequent vetoes the Radicals would be desperate indeed. After going through the false pretence of a quarrel with HAYES, because he was too merciful to the South, and trusting that they could secure a majority in the present Congress, they now rest on him, as their only reliance. They count on his vetoes to maintain the illegal outrages by which they have held their power and expect to keep it in the future.

But the Radical sky is dark. The late election in Chicago broke the back of the party in Illinois in spite of the pardoned whisky nabobs who controlled it. The news from Maine is bad for BLAINE,—his power there is clearly lost, and we may look any day for a new sunstroke or fainting-fit, or something that will show his hopeless condition politically and mark his complete defeat.

And the signs from Ohio are cheering in the extreme for the friends of sound financial policy and the final overthrow of this most corrupt Radical party.

And look where we will there is nothing for the Radicals to cling to but HAYES and his barrel of vetoes. Truly Radicalism is on its last legs and totters to its unlamented fall never to rise again. Nor can our land ever be cursed with such another party.

### COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS AND GRADUATES.

The near approach of the college Commencement season suggests the different estimates in which they have come to be regarded. By the "grave Seniors" they are generally considered as the completion of that training which will necessarily secure success. They leave the college in the full belief that they will necessarily rank as great men. They often lose much valuable time in getting down to a proper estimate of themselves, and have much trouble in accounting for lack of appreciation.

Others estimate the course as being in most cases a very great sham. They believe it is calculated to diminish a man's independence or to build up a degree of self-assurance which must interfere with his success. The whole system of teaching is criticised as "cramming," and the examinations, awarding of honors and flatteries incident to commencements, are regarded with very much contempt.

There is undoubtedly some ground for this view of the case. There is a wide difference between teaching and "cramming," practically acquiring learning and mere memorizing. It is somewhat questionable whether college professors always perceive this difference. It is true that the students who carry off the honors seldom amount to anything in the practical affairs of life.

We believe that too much importance is attached to the examinations and closing exercises generally. A system of teaching which calls out independence of thought, and leads to a thorough comprehension of subjects does not need anything of the kind. The work is completed as it progresses. The course is at most only a preparatory training and can give but little more than a mere introduction to the various branches. The college commencements through the Baccalaureate addresses and other flatteries common to such occasions, most generally exaggerate the importance of the same, and give to the student a kind of fictitious estimate of the advantages he has acquired.

It is this evil that we desire to point out to the young graduates. A noted professor once said that "six months in a good library, diligently spent in judicious reading, will give a young man a wider range of practical and useful knowledge than a full course in any college in the land." The instructor's motive was to bring out the necessity for studious reading after graduation. The greatest advantage to be derived from a course in college is the training of the mind. By diligent study, under a good preceptor, the faculties of the mind are developed and the graduate is then prepared to acquire a broad and liberal range of knowledge. The college course is the apprenticeship of the young man who desires to enter professional life and by no means the completion of his education. and unless the "grave and reverend seniors" realize this fact, dispense with the conceit that no person but themselves and brother graduates possess knowledge and go diligently to work to build on the foundation which they have laid at college their collegiate training will be of but little value.

### THE NATIONALS.

The County Convention of the Nationals which meets in this city on Saturday, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various county offices can, if it will, shape matters so that success at the polls may reasonably be expected. There is an excellent opportunity this fall to elect a Coroner and we are not without hope of being able to get an additional Judge, but to secure either of these places the wisdom of the best elements in the National and Democratic organizations must prevail. We do not know what course the Nationals will pursue, nor have we been advised of the policy suggested by the leaders of that party, but it is evident to those who give some little attention to politics that nothing short of an amicable and equitable compromise will avail in the coming contest against a common and unscrupulous foe.

We advised this course last fall and the figures furnished by the returns demonstrated the truth of our argument, and from the exhibition then made a wholesome lesson might be learned. We are satisfied from our sources of information that the Democrats of this county take a practical view of the matter and would cheerfully acquiesce in a coalition that would unite the conservative forces of the county.

The nomination of two separate and distinct tickets means defeat over again and those who can not see it and insist on maintaining and supporting two sets of candidates that party organizations may be kept intact, are welcome to what ever glory there is in it, for the honors will, as usual, be carried off by the roughs who run and controlled the Republican Coroner's Convention.

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THE General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York has affirmed the sentence of a lower Court that imposed a fine of $25 upon a bartender of a saloon for selling liquor to a minor. The boy had purchased the liquor for an outside party, who rewarded the lad by giving him a drink, which made him drunk. The ruling of the Court is, that no matter for whom the liquor was purchased, the transaction was between the boy and the bar-tender. We suppose the ruling of the Court is morally and legally correct in cases where the liquor-seller is not at the time advised that the minor is not buying the liquor for himself, but for another outside party. The decision is also to the effect that the law need not look to the owner of the bar where the liquor is sold, but to the bar-tender or the owner, both being responsible. We believe the Pennsylvania law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors is like that of New York, and hence the decision referred to is of interest to liquor-sellers here also.

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HON. E. S. GOLDEN of Kittaning, was on Tuesday nominated by the Democrats of Armstrong county for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. GOLDEN is one of the leading attorneys of Western Pennsylvania, is thoroughly versed in the law, is an honorable gentleman, enjoys much popularity in the county and will poll a large vote. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge before the Pittsburgh Convention, but was defeated by Judge Ross of Montgomery. R. H. JOHNSON, Esq., the candidate for District Attorney, is a native of Armstrong county, and is a son of ex-Governor WILLIAM F. JOHNSON. He is a young man of brilliant talents and is in every way qualified for the position. Mr. HEILMAN, the candidate for Sheriff, is also a good man who enjoyes much popularity. The ticket is a strong one and will doubtless win even in the Republican county of Armstrong.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE is about to present the country with a bran new United States Senator. The Legislature is now in session and will enter into an election on the 17th. Of the many candidates, ex-Senator WADLEIGH, ex-Congressman BLAIR, Senator BELL and WILLIAM E. CHANDLER are the most conspicuous, and on some one of the four the honor is likely to fall. BLAIR is backed by the Stalwarts, WADLEIGH has the support of the more conservative element, while CHANDLER, as usual, is a free lance with a consuming ambition at present to beat WADLEIGH. BELL, the most respectable of them all, has no positive strength in himself, but is looked upon as a very desirable dark horse. The Republicans have a majority of some forty-eight or fifty in the Legislature on joint ballot, a margin wide enough to inspire a bolt in certain contingencies.

### EDITORIAL MENTION.

Now that the English have conquered a peace in Afghanistan and South Africa, they can give their attention to the King of Burmah, who is spoiling for a fight, and deserves as sound a thrashing as ano bloody tyrant ever got.

"THE Republican is a revolutionary party, and is bent upon accomplishing its ends by revolutionsry means," was the remark of a prominent Pittsburgh Democrat in our hearing. This is the whole truth tersely expressed, and shows what impression the radical policy is leaving upon the public minds.

THE oil producers are giving considerable attention to the discovery of new uses for petroleum. It is now quite extensively used in the manufacture of gas. By various inventions in oil stoves it is proposed to use it for fuel. To increase the consumption is probably the best way of solving the present difficulties of the oil business.

"EVERY man in the country knows what means were used to blot out the Republican vote and to substitute for it a Democratic vote."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Yes; good, honest Democratic votes blotted out that Republican vote. There is no mistake about that, and every man in the country knows that those good, honest Democratic votes were stolen by a very bad set of Republicans.

BEN BUTLER is arranging to commence his campaign for the Massachusetts Governorship. Together with WENDELL PHILLIPS, PETER COOPER and other Greenback-Labor men, he will fire off his opening gun at Music Hall, Boston, next Thursday. It is safe to say that BENJAMIN will conduct his canvass this year without the aid of Mr. KEARNEY of California.

THE latest charge against the South is that the school children in that part of the Union are taught to speak of the United States as "they," instead of using the word N-A-T-I-O-N. We suggest to Mr. HAYES that this treasonable habit of Southern school children should be made the subject of discussion at a special Cabinet meeting. There is nothing like nipping "rebellion" in the bud.

THE recent Greenback Convention in Maine is said to have been the largest political Convention ever held in that State. It numbered 1,330 delegates. All classes and interests were represented, and the body of men are described as of the most intelligent and respectable character. They certainly manifest great earnestness and a determination eminently Yankee to win in their fight for currency reform.

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THE WARNER Silver bill was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday. Gov. COKE renewed his motion made the day previous to discharge the Finance Committee from its further consideration and declaring the bill before the Senate for its consideration. The motion, however, was lost by a majority of one, twenty-one voting in favor of the motion and twenty-two against. Mr. WALLACE voted for the motion and Mr. CAMERON, who would have voted nay, was paired.

THE *Hebrew Leader* of New York, dispassionately says: "The President of the United States seems to have delivered himself over into the hands of the worst of counsellors. The radical element of his party have secured possession of his conscience, and now compel him to do just what they desire. This is just what might have been expected from a man who would be content to take possession of an office to which he was not legally elected, and of whose title there would be always room for the most serious doubt. Yet this is usually the way with the so-called reformer after he is secure in his seat."

THE *Post* is itching to get its "rebellion record" before the public again.—*Gazette*

Certainly; yes. Hoist it out. We think it will gain by comparison with your own. RUSSELL ERRETT'S was the *Gazette's* contribution to the war. Paymaster! A soft, easy, dangerless, and good paying position—almost as comfortable as DON CAMERON'S distinguished services in suppressing the rebellion, in selling the Government *mules* at twice their value, in contracts awarded by his noble father, who was Secretary of war, and for which Mr. LINCOLN kicked him out of his Cabinet and Congress censured him.

EDWARD PARR of Philadelphia, who so brutally murdered his daughter some time ago, and who was sentenced on Monday to be hanged, has saved the executioner the unpleasant duty of carrying out the sentence. By some means he had obtained strychnine, and immediately after the death sentence had been pronounced, sank down unconscious, having partaken of the deadly drug. There is room here for a searching investigation as to how the doomed man obtained the poison. There has been criminal negligence somewhere, and every effort should be made to ferret out the guilty party. All of PARR'S immediate relatives have been arrested and an investigation instituted.

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THE New York *Herald* thinks that a society for the "Suppression of Useless Knowledge" should be organized, in order to procure the elimination from our courses of study "of more than half the branches which are now taught therein." The *Herald* is rightly of the opinion that pupils are distracted by the multiplicity of tasks which must be committed to memory to strain upon their faculties weakening them mentally and physically, and it adds with great good sense, that "the great want of our children under seven years of age is to be let alone, and not troubled with facts and maxims to be remembered. We must change our ideas in respect to education, and recognize that a healthy, hearty boy or girl of eight or nine years, who is an adept at all the sports of childhood, is far better educated than the infant prodigy who knows the boundaries and capitals of every country in the world, but cares nothing for the ball or hoop." The Philadelphia *Record* quotes these words with approval, and hopes the *Herald* will undertake to promote reform in the directions indicated, contending that "it is a generally admitted fact that the so-called education of to-day is a process of abnormally developing the memory to the neglect and injury of every other faculty of the mind." All which is too true to be gainsayed.

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IN a recent colloquy in the United States Senate between Senators Williams of Ky., Eaton of Conn., and Blaine of Me., the latter confessed that he had employed a substitute during the war, for whom, he said, he had "paid full price, more than the average Democaat was worth in the war," and he added that his substitute, being a Democrat, did not fight. This statement has elicited an inquiry into the matter, which tends to show Mr. Blaine's substitute was paid for out of the funds of the Augusta (Me.) Loyal Mutual Alliance, an organization of persons who formed a pool to insure such of its members as might be drafted against the expense of procuring substitutes. Mr. Blaine, it seems, was a member of this association, and had subscribed to its fund. Several years later the city of Augusta undertook to reimburse the subscribers to this fund, and did so in five per cent. twenty year bonds. There also appears on the record of the city's contingent expenses for 1866 the following entry: "J. G. Blaine, for substitute, $200."

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THE chemical experts who examined the contents of the stomach of Cobb and Mrs. Bishop are discussing how poison may be detected in the bodies of deceased persons supposed to be murdered. Arsenic and strychnine were taken as medicine by both of them; but it is contended that the quantity found in their stomachs exceeded that for curative purposes. This sort of evidence is not infallible. There is such a thing as an accumulation of poison in the stomach when the mucous coat is in a peculiar condition, and yet enough can be absorbed into the general circulation to produce death by slow degrees. When persons take arsenic or strychnine for medical purposes a grave doubt arises, which should go to the credit of one accused of the terrible crime of poisoning.

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A WRITER in the British *Medical Journal* says that it is well known that the habit of kissing pets of any kind, including terriers, puppy dogs, and kittens, is apt to cause sore lips. "Such mistaken sympathy is exceedingly dangerous," says the writer, "and kissing these animals often leads to a sore throat. It is a common saying: 'There! the cat has got a cold, and now it will go through the house,' and this shows how carefully people should be in kissing." There is no doubt that promiscuous kissing is to be deprecated, but the old country fashion, of laying it all on the poor cat is wrong. Many colds will be contracted by flirting out late these moon-light nights.

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YOUNG swells looking around for the latest style are thus addressed by one of the man milliners:

"Put on coat of stripes, checks, blocks, or mixed rough-finished goods. Put on vest cut high without collar attachments. Put on trousers fitting more closely than of late seasons. Put on stand-up or turn-down collars; the latter have a very wide spread in front, and the former are quite high, straight around and not turned over at the points in front, which fit close together. Put fine white linen handkerchiefs in coat pockets."

A young fellow who obeys these "puts" will, of course, be a lady-killer of the first order. One suggestion: "Put brains in your head, and then you may call yourself a man."

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THE Republican party will be 25 years of age on the 19th day of next month. Like all children who come to greatness and live to be much honored, there is some question about its birthplace.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Not a bit of it. Pittsburgh claims to be the birthplace of the party and Lafayette Hall the particular spot, but everybody knows in fact where the Republican party was born. Massachusetts and Pittsburgh too may claim the honor or ignominy, but the Republican party was not born in Massachusetts nor in any of the States. Its birthplace is not in this world. The Republican party is not from above, but from below.

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MR. W. H. KEMBLE has written a note to Representative Wolfe stating that he noticed by the proceedings of the House that a committee, of which Mr. Wolfe was a member, was instructed to commence criminal proceedings against a number of persons, including Mr. Kemble, and that he (Kemble) would voluntarily appear at any time and place convenient for the committee, to enter bail for his appearance in court when the case can be called for trial. Mr. Wolfe wrote to Mr. Kemble, acknowledging the receipt of the latter's note and adding that such action as the committee should deem proper to take would be attended to at the right time.

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BURMAH is a land of low prices. Rice is one cent a pound, tobacco one to seven cents a pound, cows are worth twelve dollars, and other animals in proportion. Skilled labor is worth forty cents a day, and that of an elephant two dollars a day, but the elephant's fodder is quite an item. The natives work in a breech-clout and are glad to get a handful of rice for a day's labor. Low prices are a good thing for high-salaried officials out there, but they do not add much to the prosperity of the people who work for forty cents a day and pay pretty much all the taxes.

### A Lucky New York Dog.

There is one lucky dog in New York. He is of the black-and-tan variety, and his owner, a rich and pretty woman, boards at a fashionable hotel. She pays full board rates for the darling canine, and he goes to the table with her and eats decorously out of a little gold dish. Cream and chicken are his favorite dishes, with tidbits from his mistress' plate. The poor dear doggie-woggie also has a godmother, a very handsome and stylish young Avenue belle, and a birthday, and when his birthday comes round—as it did last week—the happy event is celebrated with a party, a sumptuous dog-banquet, to which are invited all the kyoodles of his acquaintance. Lucky dog. Mr. Jay Gould ought to get up a company, steal him, and hold him to ransom. There is big money in the enterprise.

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THE Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned last week and the Doxology was sung in all the churches of the State on Sunday.—*Boston Post.*

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE REQUEST.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother when she feels
For the first time her first-born's breath:
Come in consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake's shock, the ocean's storm:
Come when the heart beats high and warm
With banquet-song, and dance, and wine;
But do not come to me or mine
In shape of him who seileth rods
To catch the lightning of the gods,
Much less an agent of a book,
The low-lived, lying offspring he
Of one who cooks upon the sea.

"BILL ARP" is lecturing with success in Tennessee.

A STATUE of Tyndall, by Boehm, will be placed on the Thames embankment.

IN Upper Arragon, Spain, the masons wet their mortar with wine, because it is not so scarce as water.

AT the battle of Ginghilova it took on the average five men firing for an hour and a half to kill one Zulu.

TROY, which has 49,000 inhabitants, makes 3,200,000 dozens of cuffs and 188,000 dozens of shirts in a year.

THE Boston *Herald* is sure that the true way to secure a friend is to mistake an elderly lady for her daughter.

RUSKIN says the less we speak of our intentions the more chance there is of realizing them. This is very soothing to bashful men.

GERMAN beer, remarks a writer in the London *Truth*, is the temperance drink of the present in Germany, and, I trust, of the future in England.

ADELINA PATTI can not sing in the municipal department where her husband lives, in Paris, unless her husband consents. The law has so decreed.

MILLE. SARAH BERNHARDT is the daughter of a Frenchman and a Dutch Jewess. She is consumptive, and has more than once been carried insensible from the stage.

GEN. SHERIDAN will visit the military posts in New Mexico and Arizona before returning to Chicago. He travels with an escort of cavalary, five wagons and four staff officers.

TWO hundred and forty statues for the decoration of the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, have been ordered at $800 each. This is about the way they will do it in Washington when they get to printing greenbacks.

GEN. HAWLEY, after delivering the address at Frederick, Va., on Decoration Day, was presented with a buoquet by a niece of Dame Barbara Fritchie. The grave of the patriotic old lady was afterward decorated.

A LAST tie that bound ex-Bisop McCoskry of Michigan, to the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been cut. The convention now sitting in Detroit has discontinued the annuity of $1,500 to the fallen old man.

MR. MACIVER, in a recent debate in the Commons, said that when the member for Birmingham died his epitaph should be thus written: "Estimable in all the relations of private life, he gave us sour claret cheap and he ruined the weavers of Coventry."

IT is stated that when Sir Thomas Lawrence painted his full-length figure of John Kemble, in the character of Rolla, the head was that of Kemble but the body that of "Gentleman" John Jackson, an English pugilist, and one of the finest formed men of his day.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle*, once the beloved organ of Dennis Kearney, now devotes columns to exposing him as "a fraud." It calls him "an oppressor of sailors, a coward and a deserter, an advocate of living on five cents a day, a traitor, hypocrite and rascal." The truth of history is picking up.

AN English clown, Billy Walton, was buried according to his dying wish. There was a procession of the performerss in costume and paint, the band occupying the gaudy circus carriage, the airs being "In some far sultry clime," &c., and as the grave was filled his brother clowns turned a somersault over it.

LORD AUGUSTA LOFTUS, the new Governor of the colony of New South Wales, left Liverpool in the Bothnia yesterday for New York, accompanied by his family. He will proceed overland to San Francisco, leaving that city by the steamer on the 7th of July. He will reach Sydney in time for the opening of the International Exposition there.

LEADVILLE turned out last Sunday to see a fight between a Cinnamon bear and five Arkansas bear dogs. The bear was too good-natured to fight, and the crowd spent an hour in the endeavor to make him mad. All at once the inclined seats on the sides of the pit broke down and the spectators tumbled. Bruised and bleedingt the whole gang retired in disgust.

REFERRING to a rather bombastic speech lately delivered by Victor Hugo, on Africa, the *Saturday Review* quotes a showman's ornate account of King Darius, Daniel and the Lions: "At him!" says the King. "We won't," say the lions. "At him again!" says the King. "Blowed if we will," say the lions—which was a sell for the great King Darius, and very wexatious.

THE Italians are going to celebrate, next November, the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. This is certainly an extraordinary thing to celebrate, even in these days of centennials, but it may be that the occasion for rejoicing is found in the fact that for eighteen hundred years Vesuvius has not destroyed any considerable towns, though there has lately been a narrow escape.

MR. SPURGEON, says the London *News*, has been gifted by nature with a voice distinctly audible at the edge of a crowd of ten thousand persons in the open air, and his perfect mastery of his own language is never marred and spoiled, as the far inferior style of many highly educated people is apt now-a-days to be, by the unseasonable intrusion of foreign idioms. But above and beyond these advantages he has the indefinable power of so saying what he wishes to say as to make it both immediately intelligible and permanently impressive to all who hear him.

COFFEE appears to be growing in popularity all over the world, the amount consumed annually having increased during the past forty years from 190,000 pounds to 850,000,000 pounds. The amount used each year, per capita, in different parts of Europe is given as follows: Russia, one-fifth pound; Great Britain and Italy, 1 pound; Austria-Hungary, 1¼ pounds; France, 3 3-5 pounds; Germany, 4½ pounds; Denmark, 5 pounds; Switzerland, 6¾ pounds; Holland 7 pounds, and Belgium, nearly 9 pounds. The Russians, it will be observed, drink very little coffee, but their consumption of tea is enormous.

### HOW SHE GOT THE NEWS.

**Mrs. General Ewing Receiving News of her Husband's Nomination.**

[Raymonde's Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

General Thomas Ewing is well known in Washington, having spent a large portion of his earlier life in this city, during the time his distinguished father was successively United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury and afterward the first Secretary of the Interior, of which Department he was organizer. As you know, General Tom Ewing served with gallantry and distinction in the war of the rebellion, and at its close settled in our city, where he resumed the practice of his profession. I should qualify that word "settled," and explain that he spent his winters here attending to legal business before the higher courts.

The news of the nomination was not received here until late in the afternoon of Wednesday. Mrs. Ewing was playing a game called checkers with her youngest boy, and not feeling very sanguine over *the silence* of the day. A visitor was announced, a member of this Admininistration, who, after exchanging the salutations of the day, asked if she had heard the results of the Convention. She told him no. He informed her that Bishop had been overwhelmingly nominated. "What will the General think of *that*?" said he.

"Oh!" answered Mrs. Ewing, "he will be perfectly satisfied with whatever the Convention has decided, and feel that it is for the good of the State."

The visitor having discharged his pleasant duty left. The game progressed, and I doubt if a casual observer could have detected chagrin or disappointment in a single line or feature of Mrs. Ewing's calm face. There was soon another interruption by a servant, who announced that:

"Five gentlemen wish to see the General, ma'am, and if he ain't home they want to see you."

Wondering if they, too, had come to announce Bishop's nomination, she told the domestic "to show them up." They came and advanced toward her with smiling faces and outstretched hands and words to the effect that they had come to congratulate her on the General's nomination.

"There must be some mistake," she said, "for a friend has told me that Bishop had an overwhelming majority."

"He may think so, Madam; but *we* have it '*officially*' that General Tom has carried the day."

In a little while another and then another delegation came. It was a trying position for the brave wife, who neither by word nor sign gave evidence that any emotion filled her breast. "The Governor"—for so let me call him—came in to find her the center of a group of Members who were vieing with each other in saying kind things of her husband. He had hoped to be the first with the tidings, but lo! others had been before him. All that evening telegrams poured in on him and a steady stream of visitors went and came until midnight.

When he appeared on the floor of the House yesterday morning the members, irrespective of party, crowded about him and cordially shook by the hand your "future Governor." On his desk were several beautiful floral offerings which he looked at and then had sent down to his wife (an example other members might emulate). He only remained an hour in his seat and went to the Committee-room, from whence he came at three o'clock to find more fragrant roses and pansies to greet him.

You are so familiar with his *personnel* that it seems absurd for me to make a pen-picture of him. He is tall, always well dressed and well mannered. There is a youthful look about his erect figure, and an unconscious, easy grace in his movements, all revealing latent energy and force. He has a broad, intellectual forehead, there is a gleam of keen intelligence from his eyes, which I think are blue. His nose is prominent, and he wears a full beard, now very gray, slightly pointed and carefully trimmed. He has a gay, pleasant smile. He is cordial in his ways, though I think in character he is quite self-contained, which is a better expression than reserved. In conversation he is clear and graphic and attractive; his arguments are terse and logical; his voice is low, distinct and pleasant; he is calm and dignified, and from what I have said you can easily see he is a man with special qualifications for the office in which later on you will place him.

General Ewing is a very domestic man, and passes nearly all his leisure time with his family, and a happier home circle it would be difficult to find in this broad land of ours. He is blest with a devoted wife and five fair children, two now with him the older ones visiting in Ohio. Mrs. Ewing, like Mrs. Hayes, is an earnest temperance woman. She is slightly built, and looks fragile. She cares but little for general society, and finds her "joy and sweet content" in "home," and that home! Whether the Lares and Penates made its housed under the old roof-tree in Ohio, or within the prescribed limits of a Washington boarding-house, is always home if her husband and children are with her. Now they are living simply and quietly in "rooms" on Indiana avenue, near the City Hall. Mrs. Ewing is anxious for Congress to adjourn that she may get to the comfort of her own house, and the General have the rest he so greatly needs, and it is a fact worthy of note that the opposition press usually so prone to write in malevolent terms of even the worthy men in a party not their own, have found no vulnerable point for attack in the purity and honesty of the life of this statesman.

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### A Broken Heart.

[Denver News.]

Miss Prince was the only daughter of a Pittsburgh merchant and two years ago was wedded to Mr. Savage of Baltimore. Six hours after the ceremony the train upon which they had started on their bridal tour was wrecked and the husband of less than a day was killed. The shock of the terrible calamity robbed the young wife for a time of her reason. From this mental death she recovered to go into a slow decline. All the blossoms of her life were withering, and the world once so robed in beauty and delight became a prison from which her spirit longed to be free. They took her across the sea, but the panorama of scene and incident had no power to renew the love of life and the young thing faded as a flower fades. At last they took her to the south of France, and there, amid the bloom of flowers—on the spot where Petrarch once sang song to Elvira—in the home of Leonardo da Vinci's exile—this fair American girl found the peaceful quiet of the grave. Our correspondent who relates the incident draws a vivid picture of the sorrowing family around the death-bed. The father overwhelmed with grief, the mother wild with despair, while a young sister clasping a hand of the dying girl looks with pallid face and rigid lips into the glazing eyes.

"The anguish is nearly over—my race of life is done," came in a feeble intonation from the lips of the dying."

"And you are willing to die?" asked a minister, bending low to catch the whisper ed utterance.

"Oh, so glad! Listen to me. I die, as many of my sex have done, of a broken heart. I had put my all of life and hope on the hazard of an earthly love and God has smitten me for my sin."

"It was no sin to love."

"Oh, not to love—but to build an idol as I did—and to worship the creature instead of the Creator. I have been terribly punished. The horror of these two brief years no words can tell."

There was a flutter of the feeble heart. The blue eyes sheathed themselves 'neath palely tinted waxen lids, and the fair young form, once so full of subtle life, was frozen into death.

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**THE RAINDROP,**

a monthly magazine of interesting stories for young people. Terms one dollar a year. Send ten cents for a specimen number. Address THE RAINDROP, TURTLE CREEK, PA. jel4:4t


## RIOT IN GEORGIA.

### A Regular Battle Between Excursionists and a Military Company.

### The Military Bayonet the Excursionists, Who Open Fire on Their Foe.

### Many Persons Killed and Wounded—But Meagre Details Received.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 9.—A terrible riot took place this afternoon at McIntosh, Liberty county, a station on the Atlantic & Gulf railroad, between a party of negro excursionists from Bryan county and those belonging to the place. It began in a fight between two negroes, whereupon John Randall, captain of the negro military company from Bryan county, a part of the excursionists, ordered his company to charge, which they did, bayoneting everybody within reach. The captain himself killed one man by running him through with his sword. There was intense excitement at this outrage.

The Liberty county negroes rallied and drove the military company into the cars, opened fire on them killing four and wounding many more, only stopping shooting when the train got out of the way, which they tried to prevent by tearing up the track. All the parties engaged were negroes.

## THE GALLOWS CHEATED.

### Edward Parr, The Murderer of his Daughter, Poisons Himself.

### Every Effort Made by Eminent Physicians to Save His Life Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Edward Parr, the murderer of his daughter, who sank down in the prisoner's dock yesterday from the effects of poisoning just after the death sentence had been pronounced upon him, died this morning at 10 minutes before 6 o'clock, in the ante room of the Court House. Eminent physicians from different colleges were with him all night but failed to restore him to consciousness. All of Parr's immediate relatives are now in custody, and a rigid investigation will be had with a view to discovering the manner in which, and by whom, the poison was conveyed to the prisoner.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A Philadelphia special says: "Parr the murderer, had, after taking poison, periods of apparent sensibibility, when he would exclaim, "God have mercy on me." From 6 o'clock last evening until 10, Coroner Gilbert treated him to the thumping process, and for awhile the dying man was hit and tossed about the room in a lively manner. When the Coroner applied the stomach pump, the tube was forced in the dying man's mouth, he growled out with an oath, "Would you kill me?" After that time all efforts to force stimulants or emetics failed, and the physicians gave him up from 2 o'clock. The body was wrapped in a sheet and removed to the prison, where an inquest was held."

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### SHIRLAND, PA.

**"O Phiddle Styx." Criticises the Union Literary Society.**

*To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:*

SHIRLAND, PA., June 10.—Occasionally we have something fine in this neighborhood in the shape of a literary entertainment, and many people often wonder, when we have so much literary talent in and about the valley, why it is that we do not have more literary entertainments—more of these delightful feasts of reason. Is there any other way in which the young people of a neighborhood can so pleasantly and profitably spend their time and use their talents than in preparing for and in giving literary entertainments? Of course, there is always a class of people who would prefer to exercise their heels to the music of the fiddle and the bow rather than to exercise their minds in the preparation of something which will not only elevate themselves but will be a benefit and a blessing to those around them.

The Union Literary Society was organized last winter with the object in view of finding employment and engagement for the youthful mind, and, I am happy to say, it has been a complete success. Balls and parties became rare and the young people with one accord went to work with the intention of having a good society and a cultured and refined way of spending their long winter evenings. The society closed for the present season by giving a Literary Entertainment at the Valley church.

Declamations were given by Clellie Burns, Elmer McNall, J. M. McNall and C. M. Burns. Recitations were given by Annie G. Burns, Willie M. Burns and Mattie A. Stewart. Essays were given by Eva Shaffer, Lettie A. Burns and Amanda E. Stewart. Original Orations by D. W. Wilson and M. K. Gregg.

The first dialogue was amusing. It was "A Scene in a Railway Station." James Mehan as *Bryan Malone* created much merriment. He might be denominated Barney Williams, No. 2. "Riches Have Wings" was the title of a dialogue in which Miss Attie S. Burns as *Mrs. Belinda Boble* received the highest enconiums of praise. Mr. Rankin M. Stewart also performed his part admirably, and indeed all the parts were pleasantly and graphically rendered. "Josiah's Proposal" was an amusing piece in which the different characters were represented by Mr. D. W. Wilson, Ida V. Burns, W. M. Cain and J. S. Burns.

The entertainment closed with a Temperance Drama entitled "On the Brink," or "the Reclaimed Husband." Mr. J. R. Byers assumed the leading character, *David Thaxter*. His acting was very fine throughout the play, but in the delirium especially he received the warmest plaudits. *Mrs. Thaxter* was pleasingly rendered by Mrs. Amanda E. Stewart. She gave particular attention to her costume, which is a very important matter in an entertainment of this kind. *Harry Thaxter* was well performed by Mr. C. M. Burns. In the scene with *Mary Effington*, in which he vows he will drink no more, his acting was very fine. *Mary Effington* was rendered in a very touching and effective manner by Miss Teresa A. Burns. She won golden opinions for the manner in which she performed the part of the young wife who was driven to insanity by the untimely death of her husband in a drunkard's hell. Mrs. Aggie M. Moody as *Miss Rozalena Thaxter* was very amusing. She abounded in large words and learned aphorisms. Mr. J. S. Burns as *Jotham Wheeler* and Mr. D. W. Wilson as *Ebenezer Addlefaddle* were also very amusing. Mr. Burns is a comedian of very decided ability. The minor parts of the play were given by A. D. Matchet, M. K. Gregg, J. P. Stewart, James Mehan, L. T. Burns, R. M. Stewart and A. J. McCullough.

Dicken's Band was in attendance and discoursed excellent music.

The entertainment was prepared to please all, and the audience was not only perfectly satisfied but entirely delighted. Another of the same would be welcomed by all.

O. PHIDDLE STYX.

# WASHINGTON.

## Bad Blood Between the Two Republican Wings on the Army Bill.

## The General Opinion Hayes Will Veto the Judicial Bill.

### Leading Democrats Confident of a Victory in the Next Presidential Contest.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Silver men are greatly exercised over the action of the Senate Finance Committee in postponing the consideration of the Silver bill. The vote in the committee stood five to four for postponement, the ayes being Messrs. Bayard, Kernan, Ferry, Allison and Morrill, and the nays, Messrs. Wallace, Beck, Voorhees and Jones of Nevada.

The silver men say that they would have been content to have had the majority of the committee report the bill adversely to the Senate. The majority of the committee regard the time as too short to give an intelligent consideration to the measure, and say that to take up the bill would keep Congress here until August. The feeling among Democratic Senators on this subject is very earnest.

Mr. Coke of Texas, who is a very pronounced silver advocate, offered some days ago a resolution discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the measure. Mr. Coke was persuaded by some of his friends to let his resolution lie over, and to-day a caucus of Democratic Senators was held on this subject. The speakers were Messrs. Bayard, Beck, Kernan, Voorhees, Bailey, Eaton, Thurman, Farley, Coke, Pendleton, and Garland. In addition to the parliamentary question of the duty of the committee, the matter was discussed with reference to the effect on the elections in Ohio and New York. No resolution was arrived at.

The following Democrats will oppose the motion to discharge the committee: Messrs. Bayard, Kernan, Eaton, Randolph, McPherson, Whyte, Lamar, Hampton, Farley, and probably Saulsbury.

The following Democratic Senators are expected to favor Mr. Coke's resolution: Messrs. Wallace, Withers, Ransom, Vance, Hereford, Davis of West Virginia, Hill of Georgia, Call, Jones, Morgan, Houston, Jonas, Coke, Maxey, Garland, Walker, Bailey, Harris, Beck, Cockrell, Vest, McDonald, Voorhees, Pendleton, Thurman and Slater.

The resolution may be modified so as to make it merely a direction to the committee to report the bill, as some Senators regard it, in its present form, a censure on the committee.

The Republican Senators friendly to the Silver bill are Messrs. Booth, Jones, Ingalls, Hill of Colorado, and Cameron of Pennsylvania, but it is not certain they will all vote for the Coke resolve, and its friends are not hopeful of its success. Gov. Coke, however, will press it to-morrow and make a speech in its favor. A general debate on silver is anticipated. B.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

**House Republicans Oppose the Judicial Bill.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Republicans in the House to-day voted against the Judicial Appropriation bill; but this does not necessarily foreshadow a veto. Opinion is much divided as to whether Hayes will sign this bill or not. He is expected to sign the Legislative and Army bills. If he should veto the Judicial bill, Congress, in all probability, will adjourn and leave him to take the responsibility, as the bill has been divested of the repealing clauses of which he complained.

**The Silver Bill.**

Another effort will be made to take up the Silver bill and put it on the Senate calendar, but not for immediate action.

**Mississippi River Improvement.**

An effort will be made in the Senate to-morrow to take up and pass the bill of the House providing for a commission on the improvement of the Mississippi river. Its friends are confident of success. Captain Eads and General Beauregard are spoken of for Commissioners under the bill. A majority will be United States officers, engineers and coast survey.

Kellogg is to have a batch of liars here to-morrow to swear for him. He is hard up for friends.

**The Yellow Fever.**

The National Board of Health are preparing a code of quarantine regulations for interior ports and to prevent the spread of yellow fever by railroad. Dr. Chappin of New Orleans, now here, says the fever is extending its area. He predicts that, if it comes again, it will be an epidemic in places on the Ohio river only slightly affected last summer and autumn. B.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

**Banking and Currency.**

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Judge Buckner will not report at this session the bill adopted by the Committee on Banking and Currency providing for the substitution of Treasury notes for National Bank issues. It will be brought up next winter.

**The Legislative Bill.**

The Senate Committee on Appropriations strongly disapprove of the form in which the Legislative bill comes to them from the House. They think that the bill should specify the appropriations distinctly, but, to avoid an issue with the House of Representatives, will report it as it is. Mr. Beck will have charge of the bill.

**Views on Judicial Bill.**

The Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to to-day by Senate Committee, but will certainly be resisted by Republicans in the Senate. Mr. Blaine says it will be vetoed, and this is the general opinion. In such a case it is believed Congress will adjourn, and the President's folly will involve the loss of the bill.

Members of the Senate Appropriation Committee say that Congress cannot adjourn before the 22d inst.

**The Army Bill Debate.**

The Republicans were badly split up in the House to-day on the Army bill. The stalwarts are dissatisfied with it because it condemns the use of troops at the polls. Messrs. Garfield, Conger, Hawley and about half the Republicans voted with the Democrats on test questions. The feeling between the two wings of the Republicans was very bitter. Mr. Garfield was understood to foreshow Hayes' course on signing the bill, and this increased the discontent of the Ultras.

The National Board of Health have agreed to-day to send a Commission to Cuba to investigate the causes of the yellow fever.

**Leading Democrats Confident of Success in 1880.**

The Republicans here are much divided on pending issues. On the question of Presidential succession, the general feeling of leading Democrats is one of great confidence. Ewing and Rice are perfectly sanguine as to Ohio. P. W. B.

(By Associated Press.)

A DENIAL BY GEN. RICE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Gen. A. V. Rice, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, said to-day that the published statement to the effect that he would not accept the nomination unless Col. John G. Thompson should be retained as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was erroneous, and there was no connection whatever between the organization of the committee and his acceptance. The nomination coming to him, as it did, by a unanimous vote of the convention, he added, left him no ground for declining it.

PROVISIONS OF NEW LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported back to the Senate this afternoon from the Committee on Appropriations with a large number of amendments, the aggregate effect of which is to make it conform substantially to the recently vetoed bill of the same title, divested of political sections, and omitting also an appropriation for judicial expenses contained in that measure, and all increases of salaries therein proposed for the benefit of clerks and bureau officers in the various executive departments. The Committee adheres to the House plan of re-enacting the greater portion of last year's law by a comprehensive reference to it and specifying exceptions and additions in subsequent proportions of the bill.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY BILL.

The Senate Committee, at a late hour this afternoon, completed their consideration of the House bill, making appropriations for the next fiscal year's judicial expenses, and decided to report it back to the Senate to-morrow without amendments.

SPOFFORD-KELLOGG CONTEST.

William L. Randall was before the Committee of Privileges and Elections this morning. He is Kellogg's witness. Randall put his hand on the Bible when sworn, but declined to kiss the book. Randall testified that in 1877 he was clerk in the Packard Legislature; was present when Kellogg was voted for in joint convention; seventeen Senators and sixty-five Representatives were present; among those voting were Samuel Thomas and Jules Seveignes; he recorded the votes, and on re-examination disclosed no errors. Replying to Kellogg, the witness said, after voting for Senator for the long term, the joint convention adjourned for one hour, when James Lewis was elected for the short term; the latter is now naval officer at New Orleans, but was not then. Replying to Mr. Merrick, Randall said he made minutes at the time of all the members who voted for Kellogg; had visited witnesses in this case since their arrival and talked with personal friends; had shown the votes to Shellabarger, Sypher and John Wallace, but nobody else. Adjourned.

### ARMSTRONG POLITICS.

**Golden, Johnson and Heilman the Candidates.**

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

KITTANNING, PA., June 10.—The return judges for the Democratic primaries in Armstrong county, met at this place to-day for the purpose of formally counting the vote of Saturday for the various offices. The vote resulted in the nomination of Hon. E. S. Golden of Kittanning, for Common Pleas Judge, Heilman for Sheriff of the county, and R. H. Johnson for District Attorney. The count showed a very large vote and occasioned a lively interest, both contestants for the Judiciary being present during the progress of the count, and at its close Hon. John Gilpin, the defeated candidate, addressed the convention and pledged his support to his successful rival and to the nominees for the other places. Judge Golden also delivered an address, and the best of feeling prevailed. Before adjourning a resolution was passed changing the mode of electing delegates to State Conventions, so that hereafter delegates will be chosen by the County Convention.

### HARRISBURG.

**The New State Loan of $2,000,000 Awarded Yesterday.**

HARRISBURG, June 10.—The new State loan of $2,000,000, at four per cent., was awarded to-day to the following bidders: First National Bank of York, $10,000, at 102.51; P. A. & S. Small, York, $125,000, at 101.25 to 102.28; N. H. Voegtly, Allegheny City, $25,000, at 101.½; Drexel and Clark, Newbold & Co., Philadelphia, (joint bid), $500,000 at 101.13; [$200,000 at 101.14; $200,000 at 101.26; $100,000 at 101.07; Townsend, Whelen & Co., Philadelphia, $500,000, at 101.07; $165,000, at 101.35; James S. Young, Philadelphia, $150,000, at 101.05 to 101.55; Reliance Insurance Co., Philadelphia, $25,000, at 101.15 to 101.75.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer will meet in Harrisburg on the 23d of July.

A freight train on the Philadelphia & Erie division of the Pennsylvania Central railroad ran over a cow this afternoon near Northumberland. The engine and several cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked. Daniel Morgan, engineer, of Sunbury, was caught in the wreck and instantly killed.

HARRISBURG, June 11.—The Governor to-day signed all the appropriation bills. Among other bills signed are those relative to fire-escapes on hotels, &c., and permitting inmates of institutions to choose their own religious advisers. There are twenty-eight bills in the Governor's hands.

MOLLIES APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Before Supreme Court to-day arguments were made in the case of Peter McManus and John O'Neill, Mollie Maguires, under sentence of death for the murder of Frederick Hesser in Northumberland county, in 1878. These are the only Mollie murderers convicted and unhung.

**The Forgetfulness of People.**

The Oxford Professor who, to avoid the wind when taking snuff, turned around, but forgot to turn back, and walked six miles into the country, was no more forgetful than those who still use the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, forgetting that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, are a positive and reliable cathartic, readily correcting all irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, President Green made a report showing the net earnings of the company for the year to be $4,238,988 77. The committee recommended that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. be declared for the last quarter.

# THE VETO MESSAGES.

## Abstract of the Report of the Judiciary Committee.

## Inconsistencies in the Reasons Hayes Assigns for His Course Pointed Out.

### Able Answers to All the Objections Made by the President.

**The Course of Congress on the Measures Reviewed and Endorsed.**

WASHINGTON, June 11. — Proctor Knott's report on the President's veto messages begins with an allusion to the danger to be apprehended from the presence of armed troops at the ballot-box, and says, even the author of the message under consideration himself admits that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections. The present Congress, in the exercise of its undoubted right to prescribe the purposes for which the land and naval forces of the government shall be used, saw proper in making appropriations for the support of the army to enact that it should not only be clearly unlawful but a penal offence for any Federal official to employ troops or armed men at State elections for any purpose whatever, except to repel armed enemies of the United States. That bill the President returned to the House of Representatives without his signature. His reasons for objecting to the bill seem to have been these: *First*, That, in his judgment, the repeal of the clause in question was unnecessary.

*Second*, That because it would prohibit all civil officers of the United States from employing any adequate civil force to enable them to preserve peace, and execute certain laws at Congressional elections; and,

*Third*, Because the manner in which the repeal has been proposed did not happen in that particular instance to be in harmony with Executive taste, and was therefore considered by the author of the message as furnishing a suitable occasion to deliver to the House of Representatives a gratuitous lecture upon the manner in which it should discharge its constitutional functions.

As the President has twice called the attention of the House to these objections, the first two may be referred to hereafter. But with regard to the third, it perhaps is sufficient to say that the manner in which Congress chose to repeal the clause in question was not only in strict conformity to the constitution and rules of the two Houses respectively, but was justified by numerous precedents in the annals of federal legislation.

Impressed with the importance of removing the last shadow of a pretext for any interference whatever with State elections by armed forces of the United States, and desiring to obviate, if possible, the President's objections to the measure already proposed for that purpose, the House of Representatives promptly passed a separate bill, which was as promptly concurred in by the Senate, simply providing that it should not be lawful to bring to or employ, at any place where a general election is being held in any State, any part of the army or navy, unless such forces should be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constantion, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and repealing all provisions inconsistent therewith. This bill was speedily returned with a message from the President, assigning his objections to its approval, which are now to be considered.

The first of these objections is a simple repetition of the one assigned in the message vetoing the Army Appropriation bill. No one can read the two messages together without being struck by the marked difference in tone of the two documents in respect to this objection.

Mr. Knott points out the difference between the two messages and continues: The entire argument against the necessity of the bill is left to rest upon the President's reiterated assertion that troops have not been, and will not be used to interfere with any State election during his administration. That assertion was no doubt sincere, but unfortunately for its validity as a reason for refusing to approve a bill designed for the protection of future generations as well as this. The official term of the present Executive is limited, and he may be succeeded by one who will feel a less scrupulous regard for the freedom and purity of the ballot than he professes himself to entertain.

The next objection to approval of the bill, as alleged in the message, is that it would abrogate, on certain days and certain places, a number of laws, but especially section 5,298, Revised Statutes, which is reverently referred to as "an ancient and fundamental law" which has been in force since the foundation of the Government, and seems to be regarded by the President as invested with some peculiar sanctity not pertaining to any other provision in the entire system of American jurisprudence. He enlarges upon the statement that this section was sanctioned substantially by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, and contains the principle which was acted upon by the four Presidents more endeared to the American people than any others at the most critical periods in their respective administrations. If he had examined the facts connected with the transactions to which he alludes, he would have found that neither of the four illustrious patriots and statesmen to whom he refers, either did or proposed to do anything which would not have been perfectly lawful under the strictest letter of the bill here returned to the House. Had it been in force at the time, he would have discovered, moreover, that neither of them ever construed either of the acts cited by him as conferring upon the President or any of his subordinates any arbitrary or extra legal power, but merely as authorizing the use of necessary means for securing the execution of the law in regular methods and through agencies prescribed by law.

In support of this assertion, Knott refers to the action of Washington in the Whisky Insurrections; of Jefferson in the Aaron Burr case; of Jackson in 1832, and of Lincoln at the outbreak of the civil war, and adds: Owing, perhaps, to the limited time he allowed himself in which to prepare his message, the President failed to observe the fact that various statutes to which he refers, including Section 5298, are as completely abrogated or suspended by the act approved by President Lincoln on the 27th of February, 1865, as they possibly could be by the bill to prevent military interference with elections had he returned it to the House with his approval. He seems to have totally forgotten that the law approved by Lincoln on the 27th of February, 1865, making it a high misdemeanor in him or other officers of the United States to employ armed men at a State election except for two specified purposes was still in force, and that it was as much his duty, under his official oath, to see that it should be faithfully executed as any of the other provisions in the statutes.

The report affirms that the power to establish police regulations may be necessary for the preservation of domestic order, and the prevention of violence and crime, affecting life or property within their respective limits, belongs exclusively to the States, and the Federal Government can only intervene to protect a State in the execution of its own laws for that purpose upon application of the Legislature, or the Governor when the Legislature cannot be convened. Supreme Court decisions are quoted in support of this position, and the following extract from a letter from the present Secretary of State, while Attorney General under a former Administration, sent by him to the Marshal of Florida on the 20th of August, 1868: "The special duty and authority in the execution of a process issued to you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorder and preserving the peace, which, under our government, belongs to civil authorities of the States and not the civil authorities of the United States."

The report continues: To prevent the substitution of discretion of petty super serviceable federal officials for law, the soldier with his bayonet for a civil officer with his warrant, and other dangerous abuses to which recent experience of our country has shown it to be liable was the object, and would have been the only effect of the bill to prevent miltary interference at the polls which the President found it impossible to approve.

The third and final objection offered by the President to the bill is to use his own language: "Its discrimination in favor of a State and against the National authority." Under the Constitution, the Federal Government has not, and no law of Congress can give it authority to preserve peace in a State, either at the polls or elsewhere, unless called upon by the proper State authorities for that purpose, under circumstances for which the Constitution was provided. How, therefore, there could possibly be a discrimination against an authority that does not and cannot exist, it is difficult to see. It is equally impossible to discover how a distinct reservation of the power of the President to suppress an insurrection against the government of a State at any time or place when properly called upon, can be said to derogate from the authority of the United States. There is a single consideration sufficient in itself to show that the fears expressed by the President that the bill would subordinate National to State authority were totally unfounded, but which seems singularly enough to have escaped his observation under the law as it now stands and has stood since 1795. The President is not bound to call for the militia or to employ the land or naval forces of the United States to suppress every riot or popular tumult in a State, although called on by the Legislature or Executive for that purpose. If the President should have reason to believe that force was not called on in good faith, to suppress an insurrection against the government of a State, but to be used for any purpose, in any manner inimicable to the United States, it would not only be his right, but his duty to withhold it.

# OIL CONFLAGRATION.

## Disastrous Work of a Lightning Flash in Philadelphia.

### The Atlantic Refinery and Five Vessels Burned—Loss, $500,000 to $800,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—During a thunderstorm this morning the lightning struck the pump house of the Atlantic Refining Company at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill river in the southern section of the city. The works of the company, which, together with the works of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, both under the management of Warden, Frew & Co., occupied with their various buildings, tanks, &c., about twenty-five acres of ground. Along the river front were stored about 25,000 cases of oil, and on the river by the wharves were a number of ships and barges, loading or loaded, with oil.

The pump house where the lightning struck is a long frame building in which was stored a mass of machinery. In a few minutes the flames communicated to a large filling warehouse where barrels are filled. This was soon enveloped in flames, which then extended to the Superintendent's office and residence, thence to the carpenter shop, and then to the long line of sheds on the wharf. By this time, an immense quantity of crude and refined oil was ablaze.

The burning oil was running in all directions and a long line of wharf property was soon one continuous flame. By the time the city fire engines reached the scene, five ships in the river and 10,000 barrels of oil, and the surrounding buildings were burning fiercely for a distance of over a thousand yards, and the heat had become so intense very little headway could be made against the fire.

The first of the vessels in the river to catch the fire was the "Fa," an Austrian bark, loaded with 12,000 cases of oil, and it was soon burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the "French," a German bark from Leghorn, which was empty. The "Guiseppe Quinton," an Italian bark from Genoa, which had reached the wharf only about an hour before the fire started, was also empty. The "Ilion," a Russian bark, with about 2,000 barrels of oil on board, and the "Hudson," a Norwegian ship of 1,000 tons, which was nearly ready for departure with 7,000 barrels of oil. All these vessels were destroyed.

At ten o'clock to-night, the area which the fire had covered was still a mass of flames. It will probably continue to burn for several days.

No estimate could be obtained from those interested as to what the total loss of the company will be. It has been variously estimated at from $500,000 to $800,000. It is understood the company has no insurance for this loss, but that the Atlantic Company, which is now controlled by the Standard Oil Company, participates in an insurance fund which is pooled by various oil companies. The hulls of the vessels burned were all insured abroad. The value of the total cargoes destroyed is estimated at $70,000. The cargo on none of them was insured, because they were not yet fully loaded, except the "Fa," which has an insurance of $14,000.

### THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The consideration was resumed of the McDonald bill to authorize the use of troops in certain cases and the repeal of certain election laws.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KNOTT (Dem. Ky.) from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the report of that committee on the veto message of the President. Printed and recommitted.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLYMER (Dem, Pa.) member of the Committee on Appropriations who has charge of the bill made a brief explanation of it.

SPEECH OF MR. CLYMER.

Mr. CLYMER said when the Democratic side of the House proposed in March last to remove laws that were a standing menace and threat to the ballot and its purity, and when it voted the repeal of the only law that authorized the military to be used to keep the peace at the polls, the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), proclaimed in thunder tones that the Democratic side of the House was guilty of attempted revolution. Then all over the country that gentleman had attempted to excite the feelings, and passions and prejudices of all kinds of men against the Democratic party, as being hostile to the army, and wanting to destroy it. It was a matter of profound gratification to him (Clymer) that in these closing hours of the special session, that gentleman's reason had come back to him. That gentleman now said he never claimed that the President had power to use troops for such purposes. If so, why had he (Garfield) and his whole party in Congress resisted the repeal of the act of 1805, which allowed the military to keep the peace at the polls, and why had they finally extorted a veto from the Executive? Was there more force in it in April than in June? Or was it that in the prolonged discussion the gentleman had at last discovered that on him and his party associates should be the blame, if the army should be left without support. There never has been an hour when the Democratic side of the House was not willing and ready to vote appropriations for the government. In April they had been called "Revolutionists." Yesterday they were denounced as "Nullifiers," and to-day the gentleman (Garfield) declared in bland terms that the sixth section of the pending bill (which in effect, was precisely the same as the sixth section of the vetoed Army bill) was meaningless and of no force and effect. If the President of the United States was law abiding and did his duty, never hereafter would there be an armed soldier at the polls He (Clymer) was willing to go before the country on issue of "The ballot against the bullet," of freedom from interference with elections by Federal soldiers, of supremacy of the civil over military power, of the right of men to express their will at the polls freely and unawed. When this bill and the bill passed yesterday become laws, the Democratic party in Congress would have earned the gratitude of the entire country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BAKER moved to strike out the sixth section.

The motion was rejected, only ten voting for it.

The Committee rose and reported the bill. The amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and then the bill passed—Yeas, 172; nays, 31. The negative vote was divided between Democrats and Republicans, as follows:

Democrats—Messrs. Bliss, Clardy, Clark (Mo.), Coffroth, Cook, Cox, Dunn, Frost, Hurd, Klotz, Knott, Manning, Nicholls, Persons, Rothwell, Slemons, Smith (N. J.), Smith (Ga.), and O. Turner.

Republicans—Messrs. Bayne, Briggs, Cowgill, Daggett, Hall, Humphrey, Joyce, Keifer, O'Neill, Ward, Williams (Wis.), and Young (Ohio).

Adjourned.

# THE OLD WORLD.

## The Golden Wedding Anniversary of Emperor William Celebrated With Great Eclat.

### Berlin Profusely Decorated and Illuminated.

PAROLE BEATEN.

RIDOTTO WINS THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, June 10.—The most interesting feature of the day's sport at Ascot was the race for the Ascot stakes of twenty-five sovereigns each, with five hundred sovereigns added; distance about two miles. Lorillard's Parole started with the favorite at 5 to 2 and finished the seventh. He carried 125 pounds, the heaviest weight in the race. The first three were lightly weighted and the track was very heavy. After one straight break away, a capital start was effected. Inval immediately took the lead at a good steady pace, Parole and Rylstone bringing up the rear. These positions were unchanged until the first bend in the course was reached, shortly after which Doninica joined Inval and after passing Swinley Bottom which part of the course was expected to tell the most against Parole, he and Mycenae closed up somewhat. When fairly in the line for home Inval was beaten. Douinica took up running but was soon headed. Ridotto won by half a length. There was a head between Mycenae and Bayarcher. Tam Glen fourth. Rylstone fifth, time, 3:50.

ITALY.

GREAT DESOLATION CAUSED BY THE OVERFLOW OF THE PO.

ROME June 10.—The waters of the river Po are subsiding, but the surrounding country is desolated.

MANTUA, June 10.—Another dyke on the river Po has burst, and the waters pouring through the break have done immense damage in the province of Mantua. The inundation took by surprise upwards of twelve communes. The inhabitants are completely destitute and are encamped on the dykes. The scenes of distress are heartrending.

ROME, June 10.—Four soldiers and several civilians have been killed in disturbances occasioned by the collection of taxes at Calatabiano, Sicily, and troops have gone from Catania to suppress the disorders.

GERMANY.

CELEBRATION OF THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, June 11.—The city is in holiday attire. The decorations are magnificent and profuse, and almost the entire population is on the streets. The Emperor is in receipt of congratulations from every quarter. The procession was grand in every respect.

The Emperor and Empress were enthusiastically cheered by dense crowds as they passed at the head of the magnificent procession of Princes from the palace to to Castle Chapel. A salute of 101 guns was fired at the conclusion of ceremonies at the chapel. On their return to the palace the Emperor appeared three times on the balcony in response to continuous cheering of the crowd. The city is splendidly illuminated to-night, even in remotest quarters.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE Prince of Orange, heir apparent to he throne of the Netherlands, died in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

THE Modus Vivendi has been arranged between Russia and the Vatican. The Pope will appoint Bishops from ecclesiastics designated by the Czar.

ENNIS, the Chicago pedestrian, saved the lives of two ladies near the lock at Hampton Court, England. The deed is characterized as plucky.

HORACE MAYNARD, U. S. Minister to Turkey; U. S. Consul Heap and family, and members of the American legation, dined with the Sultan yesterday. Mr. Maynard communicated a message from President Hayes expressing the friendship of the United States toward Turkey. The Sultan replied, reciprocating the good wishes of the President of the United States, and inquired whether the horses sent by him as a present to General Grant had arrived safely.

**Is Your Business Dull?**

Hundreds of fine opportunities to make excellent profits constantly occur in Wall street. If investors can be secure from counteracting movements. The only safe and certain method is to unite capital with experience and skill, and operate in stocks at the time of fluctuations, without incurring sudden risks in sweeping changes. This can be done by the Mutual Capitalization System, originated by the old and reliable banking house of Adams, Brown & Co. Customers control their profits, which are divided pro rata every thirty days. Anybody can operate successfully by this method. $25 will make $125; $50 will earn $250; $100 will return $500; $500 will yield $2,500, and so on as market movements occur. This plan has met with unparalleled success. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors mailed free. All kinds of stocks and bonds bought and sold. Address ADAMS, BROWN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 26 & 28 Broad street, New York City.

# FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## The House Passes New Legislative Bill Under a Suspension of the Rules.

### Coke's Resolution to Bring Up the Silver Bill to be Considered To-day.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Coke's resolution to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Warner Silver bill and to declare it before the Senate for action, was laid before the Senate, but postponed till to-morrow on motion of Mr. Voorhees.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to instruct the Committee on enrolled bills to amend the title of the act to amend an act making an appropriation for the construction, &c., of certain work on rivers and harbors, recently passed, by substituting the words "Approved March 3d, 1879" for "Approved March 4th, 1879."

Mr. VEST (Dem. Mo.) introduced and asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill to continue the special pension of one hundred dollars per month granted to the late General James Shields to his widow until her death, and if she die leaving minor children, to said children during their minority.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep. Vt.) thought the bill should take the course usual with such bills, and on his objection to its present consideration, it was placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS (Dem. Tenn.) the McDonald bill, authorizing the employment of the militia and the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, was taken up and Mr. Harris made a speech in support of the bill.

Mr. Harris said the Constitution gives the States exclusive control over qualifications of voters. It gives Congress permission to make or alter times, places and manner of holding elections, but it is conceded by all important commentators that this power was intended to be used as a means of preservation in case States should fail to make such regulations. The language is mandatory to the States that they shall prescribe qualifications of voters, etc. It is only permissive to Congress that it "may" make or alter, etc. The word "manner" of course only refers to the method, that is, whether by ballot or viva voce, or similar regulation.

Mr. Harris quoted the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Minor vs. Happersett, that the general Government has no voters of its own in the States, etc., yet, ostensibly under the clause of the Constitution above cited, an elaborate system of election laws has grown up under which the Government has assumed dictation of qualifications for voters in the States. Deputy Marshals and Supervisors are appointed as claimed to prevent fraud. This has a taking sound and would be effective were it not known that instead of preventing fraud those officers have created and introduced new phases of it. Of what use is it, asked Mr. Harris, for the States to prescribe qualifications for voters as it is their duty, when these latter officers, whose chief claim to appointment is their bad character and partisan zeal are authorized to overrided such qualifications and decide according to their own pleasure who shall or may not vote. There was no State, he said, so corrupt as not to be able to preserve the purity of its own elections, and he denied the usefulness, as well as constitutionality of the laws in question.

When Mr. Harris concluded, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution offered by Mr. Acklen was referred, directing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not violated its charter in making investments contrary to the provisions thereof, and whether the two contracts entered into about April 23, 1875, between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Companies are not in violation of their charters.

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution for an investigation in regard to the construction of public buildings was defeated—yeas, 115; nays 82, not being the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE BILL PASSED.

Mr. ATKINS (Dem. Tenn.), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back a substitute for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was reported and recommitted last week.

Mr. Atkins proceeded, by unanimous consent, to make a statement in regard to the bill. He said it differed in very few respects from the bill reported a few days since and recommitted. The principal feature of the difference between the substitute and original bill consisted in an appropriation of $150,000 for the payment of the salaries of storekeepers and gaugers, made necessary by an increase of distilleries in the Southern States within the last few months. It was really on the nature of a deficiency, for the committee had thought it very important that the appropriation should be made. The present bill did not increase a single salary excepting the pay of messengers from $660 to $720 and of laborers from $600 to $660. It increases the clerical force in the Pension Office in compliance with the request of the Commissioner. It re-enacted the present law with certain eliminations. There were no so-called political restrictions in the bill. The restrictions on the vetoed bill which had created such a contest on the floor were not embraced in the present bill, nor was the appropriation for contingent expenses for Courts amounting to $2,000,000. It was upon that portion of the bill that the restrictive clause had been placed in regard to the payment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. That matter would be embraced in a subsequent bill, a supplemental bill which would be reported by his friend from Ohio, Mr. McMahon.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep. Conn.), a member of the Appropriation Committee, stated that members of the minority of that Committee and the Republicans generally were very much opposed to the bill in its present form, and would much prefer to pass the regular Appropriation bill of last session.

Mr. ATKINS then renewed his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and the motion was carried without division.

Immediately afterwards, Messrs. Cabell and Cox intimated a desire for a division.

The SPEAKER said he had given full time for a call for a division before announcing the result. He would, however, recall that announcement, and he asked whether there was any call for a division.

Mr. COX (Dem. N. Y.) said he did not insist upon it.

Mr. FINLEY (Dem. O.) did, however.

A call for the yeas and nays was then made, and the Republican side of the House very generally sustained the call.

A vote was thereto re taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas, 188; nays, 71.

The negative votes were given by Messrs. Cabell, Caldwell, Clark, Mo.; Cox, Dunn, Elam, Finley, Frost, Gunter, Henkle, Hurd, Knott, Manning, McMillin, Nicholls, Robertson, La., Slemons, Smith, N. J.; O. Turner, Whitthorne and Wilson.

Mr. MCMAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. REAGAN (Dem. Texas) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $50,000 for the construction of a marine hospital in Memphis. Agreed to.

Mr. RYAN (Rep. Kas.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Army Appropriation bill precisely as it was reported on June 6th from the Appropriation Committee by Mr. Clymer.

Mr. ATKINS moved to adjourn.

The SPEAKER inquired of Mr. Ryan if the bill he desired to pass contained everything that was in the bill reported by Mr. Clymer.

Mr. RYAN—Everything; word for word as printed.

Mr. ATKINS renewed his motion to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas, 105; nays, 100. This was a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Kleiner and Sapp, who voted in the affirmative, and the following Greenbackers who voted in the negative: Messrs. Aiken, Bouck, Culberson, De La Matyr, Felton, Ford, Forsythe, Gillette, Jones, Lowe, Murch, Stephens, Stevenson, Weaver and Yocum.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. COKE (Dem. Tex.) moved to take up and consider the resolution discharging the Committee on Finance from further consideration of House bill 564 (the Warner Silver bill), and declaring it before the Senate for action.

The vote on taking up the resolution was yeas, 21; nays, 22.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A concurrent resolution, providing for adjournment June 17, was also received and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. COCKRELL (Dem. Mo.), a communication of the Secretary of War, relating to discriminations in rates of freight by the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the United States was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE (Dem. Pa.), the House joint resolution fixing the date at which the pay of employes for the session shall begin, was taken up. The Senate Committee amendments were agreed to and the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. HILL (Dem. Ga.), the bill introduced by Mr. McDonald May 22d, to authorize the employment of the militia and the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, and to repeal election laws, was taken up and laid aside informally, to be taken up as unfinished business to-morrow, when Mr. Hill will speak thereon.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRISON (Dem. Ill.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution providing for final adjournment at noon on the 17th of June. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS (Dem. Va.) asked leave to offer a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for a monument to mark the birth place of George Washington. He remarked that the house of Washington's parents had disappeared, and nothing remained to show to posterity where the Father of His Country was born.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. COX (Dem. N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution reciting that allegations are made that, under the laws of the Russian Government, discrimination is made against Israelite citizens of the United States in the matter of holding real estate in Russia, declaring that the rights of United States citizens should not be impaired at home or abroad because of religious belief, and directing the President (in case, as is alleged, existing treaties with Russia are found to discriminate in that or any other particular as to any class of American citizens) to take immediate action to have the treaties so amended as to remedy the grievance.

Mr. COX explained that the bill intended only to place American Israelites on the same plane as British Israelites. Passed.

PROVIDING JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Mr. MCMAHON (Dem. O.) reported back from the Appropriation Committee the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the Government. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the House immediately went into committee, all general debate on the bill being limited to forty minutes.

Mr. McMahon proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill. The committee had reduced the appropriations for the pay of District Attorneys and their assistants $50,000, for the pay of Marshals and their deputies $50,000, and for the pay of jurors $100,000. The fees of witnesses had been left according to the estimate of the Department of Justice. He was sorry the committee had not been able to reduce the pay of Marshals a great deal more than it had. No money was appropriated for the payment of special deputy marshals for election purposes, because the act authorizing the bill provided that no part of the money appropriated should be used to pay any salary, etc., under or in virtue of title 26, Revised Statutes, or any provision thereof; that the title covered the appointment of deputy marshals and subpœnaing of witnesses before Supervisors of Elections.

Section 5 of the bill repealed the test oath and provided a new method of drawing jurors.

Section 4, provided that no citizen shall be disqualified from service as juror on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. HISCOCK (Rep. N. Y.) thought the bill simply meant a democracy. The Committee on Appropriations had seen fit to bring in a bill which cut down last year's appropriations, and the only effect of which would be a denial of justice and postponement of cases.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep. O.) made a strong speech against the bill. He quoted a provision in the bill that none of the appropriations were made for compensation, fees, expenses, &c., under title 76, of the Revised Statutes, (the Deputy Marshal law) and denounced it as not a repeal but a nullification. He was replied to by Mr. McMahon after which the bill was considered by sections.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep. O.) moved to strike out of section 2 the words, "or incur any liability."

Mr. COX (Dem. N. Y.) opposed the amendment. He did not believe in letting down on this business at all. He thought he could see a disposition on the other side to have Supervisors appointed anyhow. He was not partial to a bill of this nature

# HARRISBURG.

## Good Work Done by the House in the Bribery Matter.

### A Committee Appointed to Prosecute Kemble and Other Lobbyists.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, June 5.—Mr. Wolfe bounced his resolution in this morning the very first thing after Speaker Long brought down the gavel. It recited the evidence taken by the committee and closed by naming a committee to prosecute, as follows: McKee of Philadelphia, Madill of Bradford, Wolfe of Union, Colburn of Somerset, James Neal of Philadelphia, Mapes of Venango, Daniel Sherwood of Northumberland, Hackett of Northampton, Bradford of Beaver, Kirk of Schuylkill and J. B. White of Warren.

The introduction of the resolution raised a perfect howl. Young Law got the floor, and Wolfe said he would call the previous question.

The Speaker told Law to go ahead, but Law stood there and never uttered a word for five minutes.

Mr. Faunce moved to amend by referring the matter to the Attorney General for action.

This raised another manifestation of displeasure from the House.

Mr. Barrett (Lackawanna, Irish Republican) urged in a loud voice a reference to the Attorney General.

Mr. Doyle (Huntingdon) interrupted him to get in an explanation of his signing the report and then voting against the expulsion. He yells, and howls, but puts it home in forcible language, and not many of them can get away with him.

Mr. Barrett in reply said the report had been presented accompanied by a forged telegram stating that it was a forged telegram.

Mr. Rhodes—This is unqualifiedly false. (Sensation.) Maliciously false and he knows it.

Mr. Barrett said he did not blame Rhodes with it.

Speaker Long said he had not heard the reflection.

Dr. Gatchell said the dispatch was a forged dispatch.

By this time they had wandered from the main subject somewhat.

'Lish Davis said the resolution appointing the committee should be ruled out of order as it was not in the power of this House to prosecute anybody by a committee.

Mr. Wolfe said they had had experience in the matter of prosecuting things on the Boom bill. Anything that was referred to the Attorney General to prosecute was referred to nobody. He wanted the House to vindicate itself. The gentlemen named in the resolution would serve, and not call on the Treasury for one cent. They were determined to push this matter and would not be driven from their purpose.

MOTION TO REFER THE MATTER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DEFEATED.

A call of the roll showed 63 for referring to 115 against it.

Mr. Frazer (Allegheny), moved to add six members to the committee.

This raised another storm.

Mr. Wolfe said this House had determined to prosecute, and they should appoint a committee who would prosecute, and then, before taking his seat, he called the previous question.

This raised a perfect howl, and twenty seconds were asked to second the call for the previous question. They rose up, not twenty but forty, to second Wolfe's efforts to have an immediate vote on the appointment of a committee. For real angry business noise the first two hours of this morning's session was about on a par with any of the stormiest days of the session.

WOLFE'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

When the roll call was finished as to whether the main question (viz: the appointment of the committee) should now be put, the decisive vote of 130 in favor to 30 against, settled that part of it.

Then the resolution was again read naming the committee, and a *viva voce* vote called.

A loud "yea" answered immediately, whilst a few straggling noes tells how the rioters are demoralized.

The opponents still tackle the proposition with amendments, which the House receives with little favor.

SILVERTHORN NOT CENSURED.

The committee is appointed, and Mr. Kirk (Schuylkill) to top it off offers a resolution endorsing Silverthorn. The House would have passed this, but the victory of the appointment of this independent committee was big enough for glorification, and it was laid aside.

WHAT NEXT.

Mr. Wolfe's struggle thus far has been crowned with success. The successive stages of the bribery drama may be imagined. First will come bills of indictment in the Dauphin County Court against Kemble, and Salter, and Crawford and probably against Shoemaker, Lisenring and McCune. To this part of the trial Wolfe will give his personal attention. Then a day for trial will be set. The crowded court house, and a re-united company of special correspondents will attest the public interest exhibited thereat. Then in comes the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, led by the venerable and commanding form of Daniel Sherwood, side by side with Wolfe, who is young enough to be his grand child. Then comes Thomas Bradford of Beaver, worthy son of old Benjamin Rush Bradford, who still lives, the delight of a large circle of friends. Young Kirk of Schuylkill, thin nosed, hatchet faced, quick eyed and bold; next to him is Hackett of Northampton, quiet, polite, sleepy looking out of his eyes, but it is the sleepiness of self-possession. He will say "no" as mildly as any woman, but try to get him to change it, and see of what impenetrable stuff this mild mannered man is made of. Mapes of Venango, and J. B. White of Warren, are none the less resolute than any of the above. It is a dangerous committee for the accused. The committee consists of six Republicans, four Democrats and one Greenbacker.

The distinguished array of counsel that the trial will bring here to be pitted against the committee and the widespread notoriety the transaction has had will render it one of the famous trials of our time.

## OLD CHICKAMAUGA.

### Democratic Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.

### A Sham Exposed by One Who Was There.

The speech of General Steadman in the Ohio Democratic State Convention, contained many good things, but the old General was particularly happy in exposing one of the shams of the Republican party.

This Convention—the largest that has assembled in the State since the war—is attracting the attention of the entire people of this country, and the patriots and lovers of liberty throughout the land are looking with the deepest solicitude upon the action which you shall take here to-day upon the momentous issue forced upon the country by the attitude of the Republican party.

Had the conscript fathers supposed when they were framing this Government that we would ever attempt to use bayonets to overawe and intimidate the people and control their elections, the Constitution of the United States would never have been adopted. [Applause.] Our revolutionary fathers were impelled to the step which they took, when they separated from the mother Government, on account of the use of bayonets to do that very thing with them which the Republican party has been doing since the war, and is determined to continue doing in this country. [Applause.]

This issue is forced upon us, and we are determined to meet it. Our opponents in this State have indorsed it and presented to us the gage of battle to deceive the people as to the real living issue before them. When they came to the campaign they have avowed their determination to reopen all the issues of the war, and swing the bloody shirt again in the faces of the people. They have decided upon that. Well, the Democratic party of Ohio can well afford to meet that issue with the Republican party. [Applause.] The base slander which they have heaped upon the heroic Democrats who are sleeping in soldiers' graves, and whose bones are scattered upon the battle-fields of every battle in the war of the rebellion, is to be repeated in this campaign.

And they have nominated their ticket with reference to conducting the campaign upon that plan. They might have done better than to nominate Charley Foster to lead them in such a campaign. (Laughter and applause.) Of course I have nothing to say here to-day, personally, against Mr. Foster or Mr. Hickenlooper, or any other gentleman upon the ticket, but only deal with them politically.

According to the published biography of this gentleman, Mr. Foster, he was twenty-six years of age in 1861, when the war broke out. He had just reached the zenith of his young manhood and he was a sterling, loyal patriot, but he was not loyal enough to shoulder a musket or gird on a sword and go to the front to fight the battle of his country. He staid at home like a great many of those loyal patriots to make money out of the blood of the soldiers. (Applause.)

The Republican party have persisted in its absurd claim that it is the only loyal political organization in this country until almost every man who belongs to it really believes he is a patriot and hero. (Great laughter and applause.]

Now I say here to-day, fellow Democrats—and I defy contradiction when I make the statement—that at the close of the war, with two or three honorable exceptions, every soldier who had won distinction, who was in command of a department of the army, or of a corps, was furnished by the Democratic party. [Great applause.]

Remember that the men who failed in the war and brought disaster to the Union cause, and brought disgrace to our country, were not Democrats. Remember that the Vances, and Schencks, and the Fremonts were not furnished by the Democratic party. [Applause and a voice, "Hit them again."]

I make another statement here to-day—and there is a living witness in the State of Ohio who was present when Mr. Lincoln made the utterance. The first I ever saw him was after the battle of Chickamauga, when I was ordered by telegraph to report in person to him. [Applause] I went up and called upon him, and James M. Ashley, who is living, heard the conversation.

Mr Lincoln took me by the hand, greeting me very warmly, and told me he was glad to see me. Still holding me by the arm he said to Mr. Ashley: "Brother Ashley, what would have become of us in this war, had it not been for the fighting Democrats from the North and West." [Prolonged Applause.]

With a shrug of the shoulders, Mr Ashley said:

"Mr. Lincoln I don't know."

Mr. Lincoln replied, "I believe our rebel friends would have their flag floating at the Capital, sir." [Applause.]

He said: "The truth is, Brother Ashley, that our party is made up, to some extent, of the religious and sympathetic, and they don't make first-class soldiers. [Laughter and applause.]

It is time, high time, fellow Democrats, that the Democrats of this country assert their claims—their right to the full measure in the honor and glory of the success of our armies in the late war of the rebellion. [Applause.] The war was put down by the men of iron nerves and fearless hearts—men who came from all the vocations of life. It was not Republican politicians who did it, and they have no right to attempt to throw this stigma upon the Democratic party which furnished its full measure of all the soldiers that bore our arms to victory.

## NEW CHURCH PROJECT.

### Magnificent Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in New York.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *Evening Post* says: "It can now be announced with certainty that definite and practical shape will soon be given to the new movement for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in this city. A charter was obtained in 1873 for the incorporation of "The Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine," and all machinery necessary for the execution of the plan was then provided but were suspended. Now nothing but the success of the present effort to secure funds is required to set it again in motion. The fifth section of the charter provides that seats for worshipers in the Cathedral church shall always be free. The list of trustees includes the name of Bishop Potter and five other prominent representatives of the Protestant Episcopal clergy of this diocese, together with ten well known laymen. With but one or two exceptions the members of this board are now living, and retain their positions as trustees. Large sums are pledged by a number of wealthy gentlemen, amounting in all to between $300,000 and $400,000. The movement in favor of the Cathedral has received fresh impulse from the fact that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the episcopate of Bishop Potter will be celebrated next November. It has been suggested that if a site should be secured this year the laying of a corner-stone by Bishop Potter would be a most gratifying event in connection with the anniversary. The trustees wish to obtain an entire block, measuring not less than 200 by 700 or 800 feet. The location will be below Fifty-ninth street."

A meeting of the survivors of Andersonville and other Southern military prisons was held in Toledo, Saturday night, and a permanent organization effected, to be known as the Tristate Prisoners of War Association. Preliminary action was taken for holding a grand reunion of survivors of Southern war prisoners in Toledo during the coming autumn.


### A SPLENDID BODY

Is a rarity, and the reason that few men or women reach this standard, is that they neglect themselves and fall into decline. Some simple trouble of the blood, lungs, nerves, liver, stomach, kidneys, or genital organs develops into a chronic character. The effect is soon observable in the appearance and feelings of the lovelisest woman or the handsomest man. "Its never too late to mend," however, if Sandaline is used. The dyspeptic is cured of all trouble. The nervous sufferer is soothed. The victim of liver complaint, kidney affections, or blood disorders, is thoroughly restored. All those who have become affected with painful complaints find in Sandaline a remedy. Sandaline Hair Life makes the hair soft and glossy, and prevents baldness. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Price $1. Ask your druggist.—Atlanta, Dec. 19, '78. Dr. Gounod, 5 West Fourteenth street, N. Y.: About fifteen years ago I was unfortunate enough to get sick, and through mismanagement it became constitutional. I then was long troubled with eruptions on my chest, a kind of dry scaly scab, also lumps on different parts of my body. My hair all came out, and I was generally dilapidated. I tried various physicians, visited the hot springs and other places, but found no relief. Sandaline, Sandaline Hair Life and Sandaline Lotion has made a new man of me, and you may use this as you please. V. S. Hutton.—Dr. Gounod's great medical work, full of interest, over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.


## THE OHIO GREENBACKERS.

### Their Convention Repudiated by Their Leading Men.

### Another Convention Called to Nominate a State Ticket.

[Columbus (Ohio.) Special.]

The Greenbackers, or the most substantial element of them, are in a towering rage over the platform and the general result of their Convention. They say that the whole thing was run in the interest of the Republican party; that the Schilling crowd from Cleveland and the sympathizers of the Communists joined hands to prevent any co-operation between the Democrats and the Greenbrck men, and thus let the Republicans go in and carry the State. Those who are open in expressing their dissatisfaction held a meeting on Wednesday night and adopted a call for another Convention, to be held at Toledo on the 24th of this month. Following is the text of the call, though the names of all the signers are not given:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GREENBACK LABOR PARTY OF THE STATE OF OHIO: The undersigned, in behalf of themselves and others who attended this day a State Convention purporting to be a Convention of the National Greenback Labor party in the city of Columbus, are, with great regret, compelled to repudiate the proceedings of said Convention. The true and earnest members of the party were unable to give expression to their views on the platform by reason of a concerted movement on the part of certain Clubs or combinations of men, who repudiated the action of the National Convention of the party at Toledo held on the 22d of February, 1878, and who, improperly getting control of the Convention, adopted a platform at variance with the former utterances of the party, proclaiming doctrines which we will not indorse, looking to the repudiation of the obligations of the Government. In consideration whereof, and from an earnest devotion to the cause we have honestly espoused, we invite those who are in sympathy with the National movement in Ohio to meet in council in the City of Toledo on Tuesday, June 24th, at eleven o'clock a. m., to take such action as the emergencies of the case may require.

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|---|---|
| Wm. Heate, | John J. Lennon, |
| D. B. Sturgeon, | J. L. Throckmorton, |
| M. N. Odell, | S. S. Linton, |
| S. F. Cary, | Isaac R. Sherwood, |
| E. M. Day, | A. D. Roberts, |
| John Speerman, | Wm. Bricher, |
| John P. Shryock, | and others. |

General Sherwood to-night received the following telegram from Major O. J. Smith of Terre Haute, editor of the *Express* of that city:

TERRE HAUTE, June 4. 1879.

General Sherwood, Greenback State Convention: I believe that the Greenbackers of the whole country desire the nomination of General Ewing by the Greenbackers.

O. J. SMITH, Editor *Express*.

Putting these thing together, it doesn't take a very active imagination to originate a plan for the co-operation of the Greenback men yet with the Democrats, at least in the support of Ewing for Governor. The Greenbackers won't say what they expect to do, or whether they intend to nominate; but it is very evident they mean business in this matter, and will not be made a cat's-paw for the Republican party and at the same time be allied with the Communists and inflationists who controlled their late Convention.


### Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificate by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Proverbs," in another column.

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DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia.** No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

**Hemorrhages,** of the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Bleeding from the Lungs is dangerous.

**Diphtheria and Sore Throat.** Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

**Catarrh.** The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

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**Burns and Scalds.** Forallaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

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**Earache, Toothache, and Faceache.** When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

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| Dentifrice | 50 | Plaster | |
| Lip Salve | 25 | Inhaler | 50 |
| Toilet Soap (3 cakes) | 50 | Nasal Syringe | 25 |
| Ointment | 50 | Medicated Paper | 15 |

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| 20 Prizes of | 1,000 | 20,000 |
| 50 " | 500 | 25,000 |
| 100 " | 300 | 30,000 |
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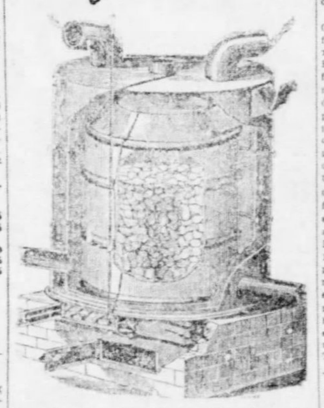

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Warren, deceased, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER, Executor.

THORN HILL, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., April 26th, 1879. my4:6:W

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, on entirely New and positively effective principles. Results in Recent Cases, and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency, Guaranteed in every true way via: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and curing its specific Debilitation. Seminal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Diseased Conditions, and Nervous Debility. The cause of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly obtained and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the weak and nervous organization of wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound normality, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Blotches, and the appearance of premature old age so often accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been destroyed for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical pharmacists realize as to positively guarantee it to give satisfaction. Bearing this in mind, we say to those in need, that it has been in general use, we have discovered its merits as to its value, and it is here presented by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, and we hold ourselves responsible to no more, and upon whose Quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough for a month, and sent in a sealed wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in severe cases, $5.—Descriptive Circulars telling three full months will accompany each order, and feature signs in the worst cases $7. Full DIRECTIONS for use will accompany EACH BOX. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. SOLD ONLY by the

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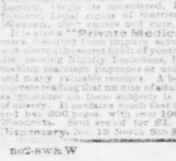
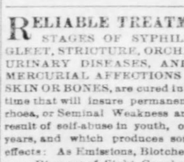


WOMAN

MARRIAGE





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# FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## Protracted Debate in Senate on Bill Relative to Juries.

### Eloquent and Conciliatory Speech by Wade Hampton.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. PENDLETON (Dem. O.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the House joint resolution appropriating money to enable the United States Government to participate in international exhibitions to be held at Sydney and Melbourne in 1879 and 1880, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. KERNAN (Dem. N. Y.), the bill for delivery to Samuel Lord, Jr., receiver, certain bonds now in the United States Treasury, was taken up. It appeared from the letters submitted by Mr. Kernan, that the bonds referred to came into possession of the Government during the war nominally as captured property. Their ownership was afterward discovered. The bill was adopted.

By a vote of yeas 28, nays 18, the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, relating to juries and to repeal sections 801, 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes was taken up.

SPEECH OF WADE HAMPTON.

Mr. HAMPTON (Dem. S. C.), after briefly supporting the bill, spoke on general political issues. In the course of his speech, he said he would not, in any event, vote to deny necessary appropriations to support the army and departments of the Government. It was true Southern members formed a majority in Congress, and were responsible for what they approved and supported, as well as for what they suggested. He could not claim to speak as a leader of his party, but speaking for himself, he would never try to shield himself from the consequences of his action, behind any man or party. If the policy supported by him was revolutionary and treasonable, he was a revolutionist and a traitor. But what policy is before Congress worthy of such a charge?

Continuing, Mr. Hampton said, by no vote of mine will appropriations necessary for the efficient maintenance of the army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare under what limitations and upon what conditions those appropriations shall be made. The form in which this is done I regard as immaterial. In my judgment, it would have been best to adhere to the general form, but as it has been deemed advisable to make necessary appropriations in another manner, I shall, in order to secure unanimity, acquiesce in the decision of the majority. But in no event can I consent to aid in disbanding the army or impairing its efficiency. It is the army of the South as well as of the North. It is the army of the whole country. In its history from the days of the revolution, through its achievements of 1812 and glories of the Mexican war, I have some reason, by the right of my birth and blood to be proud.

In the late civil contest, on many a bloody field I have tested its valor, and no word or act of mine shall depreciate its value or lessen its usefulness. Because I so regard it, no act of mine shall tend to degrade it from its high rank. I will not so legislate that against its own honorable instincts and traditions, it shall be an instrument of tyranny in the hands of any factious party or any Executive who may be so unscrupulous as to desire to use it. Nor shall I assent because of any difference of opinion between the minority and majority to close the courts of justice or embarrass the necessary and orderly life of the Government. The Constitution has provided a means by which an appeal to the country can be determined, and it is for the people to decide whether the Presidential veto has been wisely used to defeat the will of Congress which represents the majority of the people.

Mr. Hampton proceeded to say he had no intention to embarrass the administration. While he himself considered the provisions of the bills as just, he recognized the difficult position in which the Executive found himself. Mr. Hampton's people remembered that in a critical period of their history, when any injudicious action would have been fatal, the President, by a conscientious construction of his duty, removed U. S. troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, thus enabling the people to restore their local governments to those who represented the popular will as well as character, intelligence and property of the two States. For this wise and patriotic act he was grateful, and, while in the necessary party differences which must arise in a free country, it would be his duty to oppose the policy of which the President was a representative, that opposition would not be captious, nor such as to drive the President into a coalition with those who would madly trample on the rights of the people in their struggle to retain power.

Mr. Hampton said his party was censured for wishing to restrict the Federal use of troops, though men high in the Republican party, whose words he quoted, had also pointed out and denounced the abuses and danger in their use. Continuing, he said there was a wide spread doctrine that the result of the war had been to increase the strength of the General Government, and that, as a natural consequence, it could rightly use the machinery of the Government, including the army, to confirm such added power.

Mr. Hampton thought the war had not changed any relative powers of the States and Union. One of the principal factors of our success and growth, has been the play of local governmental influences. It was not the immediate action of the army that he feared, but that ultimate effect of its misrule would be centralization and despotism, and he would oppose any legislation to give the general Government power to interfere in any way with elections. It was better to have turbulence in one or two great cities than to have military despotism in the whole country.

It had been complained that Confederate officers were sent here as legislators. Nearly every man in the South bore arms and she could hardly be blamed for trusting her interests in peace to those who risked their lives and fortunes for her in war. He thought if the North had honored in like manner those who fought her battles, the legislation of the country would not be embittered by the revival of sectional strife. When the North invited Southern States to return to the Union, was she sincere or did she only wish them back to govern them as rotten boroughs? If sincere, she should be glad that they sent their ablest and most honored men to represent them. The South could not, in the nature of things, be long subordinated to the mass of ignorance and inexperience forced on them by hasty action of the Republican party. The South had no apology to make for the past. In the heat of conflict, hard blows were struck and hard words spoken, but to recall them now is not in the interest of that harmony for which the whole country longs. The South asks to have stricken from the statute books laws which are the product of distrust as much as were armies and navies. If you ask us to come back as States, treat us as States. Join hands with us to establish national liberty as understood by our fathers.

Hampton's address aroused frequent applause in the galleries.

SPEECH OF MR. BAYARD.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem. Del.) supported the bill and quoted from Hamilton's writings to show that the theory of the veto power was to confer on the President power to protect himself and to prevent the passage of bad laws, either through haste, inadvertance or design. The bills recently vetoed were not so passed. They represent sober second thought of the American people in whose deliberate judgment reforms contained in them should be made, and the people would judge the President and his party by their works. Mr. Bayard remarked that the same people who elected the Democratic majority also elected a Democratic President. This was the opinion of every Democrat, and they rested their hope in their belief that truth and justice are omnipotent and must prevail. Upon that great issue the American people will be called to decide at a future election, but these facts only render the situation more difficult and trying for the majority. They are trying to execute their duty and shape legislation so that this country shall be restored, public credit maintained and all functions of the Government duly cared for. Their responsibility is to their sense of duty and their proposition is that every branch of the Government shall be sustained. Our first duty, said Mr. Bayard, is to supply everything needful for such sustenance. But our policy is not to be taught us by a harassing, obstructive Executive. Our measure of patriotic duty is not to be dictated by him but by the oath we took to support the Government.

Mr. Bayard observed that the effort made to misrepresent the Democratic party as intending to refuse supplies and so cripple the Government would be futile. The people would not be thus deceived as to that party's intentions. For himself he would not belong to a party adopting such a policy. Shall it be said, he asked, that a man accidentally and wrongfully vested with enormous powers which have accumulated and grown around the Executive office, shall succeed in placing this great party, with all its patriotic objects and intent, in a position of suspicion and doubt before their fellow countrymen? It will require two to make that issue. It is a false, a dishonest, untruthful attempt to slander his neighbors. This great Government shall move on; it shall be supplied honestly. We shall stop all jobs and wrongs. We shall supply everything needful for a strong, vigorous and just exercise of every constitutional power, and we do not mean that any obstructive Executive, any unfair, political opponent occupying power against our belief of the right, but to which we submit under forms of law, shall pervert true or raise false issues between us and our country. In conclusion, Mr. Bayard said he only asked a fair understanding of the issues between the Executive and dominant majority, as he was sure such an understanding would lead to renewed respect for and confidence in the party, whose motives have been brought into question.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. LAMAR (Dem. Miss.), from the Select Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and Tributaries, reported, with amendment, the House bill to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Lamar said he would ask leave to call it up for consideration at an early day.

THE TEST OATH REPEAL BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep. Vt.) resumed his remarks on the bill to repeal sections 801, 820 and 821, Revised Statutes.

In the course of Mr. Edmunds' remarks, Mr. THURMAN (Dem. O.) interrupted him to say that unanimous consent could probably not be obtained to reconsider the vote by which the third reading of the bill was ordered, so that it might still be amended. He intimated that Edmends' amendment, offered yesterday, while considered unnecessary, would not again be antagonized.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would like to move to recommit the bill if it could be arranged, otherwise he would go on. Continuing, he asked Mr. Hampton if what he stated yesterday about a Judge in Charleston being unable to take the oath, while even Republican jurors were excluded for such inability, came under his own observation.

Mr. HAMPTON (Dem. S. C.) said he stated it upon the information of his colleague, who was present.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought a committee ought to be appointed to investigate the matter in all its lights. Then we could get more satisfaction than from mere statements by observers. In regard to the exclusion of jurors who had given a "cup of cold water" to Confederate soldiers, Mr. Edmunds declared that the kind of aid or comfort contemplated in the statute, and which would call for the discretion of the Court, was the only accessory aid, that which was intended to further the purpose of the transgressor. He pointed out what he thought the absurdity and viciousness of introducing politics into the jury system. It was the beginning of a practice, he said, that would end in recognizing all other mental differences in the selection of jurors. Presently we would have Catholics opposed to Protestants, and would have to provide for Free Traders, Know Nothings and all shades of political and religious thinkers.

Mr. THURMAN thought Mr. Edmunds was generating another veto message. He was again furnishing sophistries for the people who were not sharp enough to invent them for themselves in order that they may come back here in a sort of shuttlecock and battledore from the other end of the avenue. (Laughter.) Mr. Thurman said Edmunds appeared to be afraid to leave qualifications of jurors with States, but section 800 left them there, and by that section the law of Maryland would exclude blacks from the jury box. The Republican party upheld and enforced that section and did not find fault with it, certainly not until 1875, when a law was passed for bidding any discriminations for jurors in Federal courts on account of race, color or previous condition. Now, if the act of 1875 prevented discrimination under the State law of Maryland, then it would still prevent it in spite of this bill.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep. N. Y.) pointed out that the bill repealed all general or special laws conflicting with it.

Mr. THURMAN replied there was nothing in the bill conflicting with the law of 1875. The words referred to were not worth the ink they were printed with. Of course, all acts inconsistent with it were repealed by implication, but there was no possible implication in this bill by which the law of 1875 was affected. The bill simply repeals qualifications prescribed in section 800, and does not touch the modification contained in the law of 1875. As to repeal of the test oath, Mr. Thurman said he supposed there were men living who regretted the repeal of the test oath excluding Catholics and Jews from political and judicial rights on Great Britain. Until the millennium arrives, there will be men seeking to use test oaths to disfranchise and exclude from liberty itself those to whom they are politically opposed. But he was surprised to see test oaths defended in the American Senate.

Mr. WHYTE (Dem. Md.) explained the jury law of Maryland in order to correct an erroneous impression made by Edmunds' remarks. In addition to the list of taxable white citizens, the judge selects a panel from the poll lists at the next previous election. Those chosen must be men of intelligence, character and sobriety, without any reference to political belief.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked if it was the actual result that colored men were drawn as jurors under this law.

Mr. WHYTE said he did not know about County Courts, but in State Courts he had not known of colored men being on juries. But there was no discrimination in drawing. The lists did not show which names were of black men.

Mr. EDMUNDS wanted to know how it happened that no negroes ever got on juries.

Mr. WHYTE did not know why except their names did not happen to come out. He had never heard a word of complaint from colored people in this regard. No better class of citizens could be found than negroes of Maryland. They were respected and protected, and had no cause of complaint. Why were they not drawn on Federal juries? Once in a while a solitary black man was seen on a Federal jury to show that color was not discriminated against, but they were very few. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Whyte said, there was a practical discrimination against Democrats in drawing Federal juries in Maryland, and it was nearly a miracle if a Democrat was acquitted in certain cases tried before juries composed almost entirely of Republicans. Every Republican indicted in State Courts for violating a State law, immediately removes his trial into a United States Court, where he can be tried by men of his own political party. Mr. Whyte argued from these facts in favor of reforms such as the pending bill provides.

Mr. BAYARD did not think the bill contained any provision under which discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude could be made, since it did not conflict in any way with existing laws on that point, but as he only wanted the bill substantially to be successful, to prevent any possible ground for criticism in any quarter as to the action of the committee or supporters of the bill, he moved to recommit it.

Mr. CONKLING thought this move a valuable addition to the comedy of errors for which this session was so distinguished.

Mr. THURMAN said there was no occasion for exhibitions of petty triumph. Every word in the bill was right, but there was something wrong in the Government, else it would not have become a law before. The majority were obliged to look not only to what is right but what is practicable. They did not propose to leave room for sophistries of this character to be echoed from the other end of the avenue. They could survive the sneers of the Senator from New York.

Mr. BLAINE, in the course of some remarks on the bill, asked Mr. Thurman how he knew the President would veto the bill if passed as reported from the Committee.

Mr. THURMAN said he had no such information, and if he had, it would be violating a plain rule of the Senate to state it.

Mr. BLAINE—The Senator has already violated the rule. He has said that the bill should be amended so as to encounter objections at the other end of the avenue.

Mr. THURMAN—I only spoke of my own inference, and these inferences were simply founded on the fact that, in my opinion, bills have been vetoed, notably the Army bill, because members of the Republican party in both houses of Congress, by no means very friendly to the incumbent of the Presidential chair, have, I will not use the strong language of the day, I will not talk about bulldozing, but have coerced the Executive.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order that Mr. Thurman was out of order.

The words were taken down and read by the reporter.

Mr. EDMUNDS stated that his point was that the words imputed were unconstitutional, and improper conduct to the President and also to members of the Senate. He would not regard the words relating to the House.

Mr. HOUSTON (Dem. Ala.) asked, under what rule the point was made. We are getting to a point where no legislation could be had without consulting the Executive, but he did not know we were forbidden to speak of him.

Mr. WHYTE—The other side have been making charges of coercion against us all along.

Mr. EDMUNDS—It is one thing to say what the effect of measures will be, and another to say in so many words that Senators have coerced the President, thus charging them with a political crime.

Mr. THURMAN referred to his own decision on the point of order raised against Chandler some time ago, namely, that the charge that Senators held their seats by fraud did not impute motives to Senators themselves. He then said that by coercion he did not mean duress or personal violence, but he had used the expression "coercion", because, in his judgment, and he would be willing to go to his death upon it, Republican Senators and Representatives, by the course they had taken on these bills, leaving the merits of the subject, raising the cry of "revolution," waving the "bloody shirt," talking about this being a question between Secession and the Union, and by their whole course on the subject, had made a man, he would not say a weak man, for he meant to be respectful to the President, but made a man veto bills, that, if left to his own judgment, he would not have vetoed.

In the discussion that followed, several Democratic Senators pointed out cases where Republican members had denounced the President, Andrew Johnson, as a despot, etc., and Mr. Thurman alluded to a decision by Blaine when Speaker, that a member was not out of order in using accusatory words of the President.

Mr. BLAINE said there was a latitude allowed to immediate representatives of the people who only could present for impeachment, which was forbidden to the Senate, which might be called on to sit as a Court of Impeachment.

Mr. EDMUNDS finally said he was satisfied with Thurman's explanation of the sense in which he used the words objected to, and withdrew his point of order. In doing so, he wished to deprecate the growing freedom with which the actions and motives of the Executive were being brought into debates.

The question recurred on Bayard's motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem. Ind.) opposed the motion.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind. Ill.) favored it, and was surprised that there was any opposition to it. The object was simply to perfect the bill. All he wanted was the repeal of the sections and to get a good jury law.

Mr. CONKLING said he would withdraw his vote on the motion, and let Democrats settle their quarrel among themselves.

The vote on the motion resulted in yeas, 22; nays, 9—not a quorum. Most of the Republicans refrained from voting, and most of the Democrats who voted, voted aye.

Mr. CONKLING said he did not withhold his vote with a view of producing no quorum. He would now vote nay. Many Republican Senators who had refrained from voting rose, and on their names being called, voted nay. Several Democratic Senators thereupon changed their votes from yea to nay, and others voted nay. The result of the vote was—yeas, 15; nays, 27. So the motion was lost.

The bill then passed—yeas, 28; nays, 16, a strict party vote.

Adjourned until Monday.

# ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

## The Result of the Democratic Primaries on Saturday.

### Hon. E. S. Golden Carries the Nomination for Judge.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

PARKER, June 8.—From present indications the Democratic Primaries held in this county yesterday resulted in the nomination of Hon. E. S. Golden of Kittanning, Judge of the Common Plase Court over John Gilpin, by about three hundred majority, and Heilman Sheriff over Montgomery by one hundred and fifty. R. H. Johnson is nominated for District Attorney without opposition. The contest for Judge and Sheriff was close and occasioned the polling of a full vote in all parts of the county. D.

# DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

## $9,000 Taken From a Messenger in Chicago.

### He and His Guard Peppered by Two Rascals who Then Secure the Prize and Escape.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The boldest and most successful highway robbery ever perpetrated in Chicago occurred this afternoon about two o'clock. At 1:30 the cashier of the Illinois Central railroad office, at the foot of Randolph street, on Wabash avenue, made up a package containing about nine thousand dollars, all in bills, and after wrapping it up in a couple of newspapers, intrusted it to Henry A. Henson, a messenger, who, placing it in a canvass bag or wallet, started for the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Bank, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a distance of about four blocks.

Henson is a young colored boy, about twenty years old, and very stoutly built. He was accompanied by a guard named Carl Wilson. The young men were going west on the north side of Washington street, and had just reached the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues, when they saw two men coming toward them. They paid no attention, however, as there was nothing about them to attract notice. They had come to the alley when the men separated, going one on each side of the messengers. Suddenly and without a word of warning the men hurled a couple of handfuls of red pepper in the eyes of the boys, and then, by means of a heavy sandbag about a foot long, knocked their helpless victims down, and snatching the money package from Henson, started south through the alley toward Madison street on a dead run. Wilson recovered first, and gaining his feet, started after the highwaymen, shouting "Stop thief." They did not stop, however, and being partially blinded by the pepper, Wilson quickly lost sight of them in the alley. Henson was helped to his feet by the crowd which had gathered, and taken back to the general office of the Illinois Central railroad, and proceeded at once to the Central Station, in company with Mr. Shafer, a book-keeper of the Illinois Central, where he reported his loss to the police.

From others who were in the vicinity at the time of the robbery it was learned that the highwaymen, after getting away from Wilson, ran through the alley east toward Wabash avenue, where they jumped into an open buggy and drove south on the avenue at a dead gallop. As soon as a report of the robbery was received at the Central Station detectives were sent throughout the city, and every sub-station telegraphed to to look out for the men. About 2:30 o'clock the horse was found in the rear of 507 State street, where it had been left. It was at once taken to the Harrison Street Station.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Central railroad announces a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the robbers.

## RUSSIA.

EXECUTION OF SOLOVIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The Supreme Tribunal yesterday declared Alexander Solovieff guilty of belonging to a criminal association, the object of which is to overthrow the State. After recapitulating the facts of his attempt on the life of the Czar, the judgment of the Court sentences Solovieff to death by hanging, after deprivation of his civil rights.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Alexander Solovieff was executed to-day at five o'clock in the afternoon. His condemnation was expected as much, but it was not generally supposed that his execution would be so speedy. His trial, which took place yesterday, was conducted in one of the rooms of the great citadel of St. Peter and St. Paul, which overlooks the city. The proceedings were very formal, but were directed chiefly for the purpose of extorting from Solovieff confessions respecting his accomplices and supposed orders under which he acted. The proceedings in the tribunal were secret, but it is understood that the prisoner persisted in refusing to make any statement respecting either his motives or his accomplices. Some of the scenes of the trial were extremely painful. The brother and two sisters of Solovieff were compelled to appear as witnesses, and the testimony extorted from them tended to convict their brother, whose guilt, however, was self-confessed. The agony of his sisters was extremely painful to witness. The evidence having been given, the court, after a brief deliberation, pronounced sentence. They, in the first place, declared that Alexander Solovieff was a parricide. He had sought to slay his father, the Czar, who was father of all the Russians. For this crime he was to be deprived of all his civil rights. This means that he was to be considered as one incapable of inheritng or transmitting property, so that his heirs can take nothing by his death. Then he was sentenced to death, and it was to be carried out immediately—that is, he was to be hung at five o'clock this afternoon. Solovieff had preserved a remarkable degree of composure during all these protracted proceedings. But upon hearing that his death was so near he trembled. He soan recovered his composure and was apparently the least agitated person in the Court room when he was led away to prepare for his death. He was executed at five o'clock, and on the scaffold he maintained the same composure which he had manifested during his trial. He was thirty years old, and was a man of education and culture. His wife is said to be dying from nervous exhaustion.

### Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that unrivaled remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Proverbs." my21:2tW

## THE FROST.

### Considerable Damage Done in Several States.

DETROIT, MICH., June 7.—Dispatches received this morning announce heavy frosts in Kent, Allegan and Mason counties, and in Calhoun county the formation of ice. The cold must have extended to other counties which have not yet reported, and the damage to crops, especially wheat and corn, is probably very great.

MANSFIELD, O., June 7.—A heavy frost occurred last night, doing considerable damage to the corn in the low lands, and also injuring vegetables to a large extent.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—Reports received from the interior indicate that the frost which fell last night was quite general throughout the State, and was of a seriously damaging character. Corn, potatoes, vines and vegetables were cut to the ground, and either wholly destroyed or so seriously injured as to insure a material reduction in yield. At Forest Home Cemetery, near this city, the damage to flowers and foliage beds is estimated as high as $2,000. The other cemeteries also report a wholesale destruction of plants.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

### Two Hotels Burned—Several Persons Injured.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

EMLENTON, PA., June 8.—A very large and destructive fire occurred in this place at seven o'clock this morning, which resulted in completely demolishing the Exchange Hotel, the place where it originated. Mr. P. Creaton estimates his loss at $10,000. Nat. Kuhn and Anderson Crawford are seriously hurt about the head by being knocked off a building by the hose. Ed. Dougherty was badly burned by burning timbers falling on him while in the hotel.

HOTEL IN BURLINGTON BURNED.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, June 7.—The Lawrence House was burned here yesterday. The guests were compelled to escape from the upper stories by means of ladders. T. F. Kean, ex-conductor on the Michigan Central railroad, fell from the fourth story to the sidewalk, receiving fatal injuries. Loss, $45,000; half insured.

## ROASTED ALIVE.

### A Lady Burned in Her Carriage.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 8.—As Mrs. Honora Lacy was driving from here to her home in Chester county, Pa., last evening, the contents of her carriage containing cotton and straw, were ignited by a match and instantly the whole interior of the vehicle was in a blaze. The horse frightened, ran away, and before he was stopped, Mrs. Lacy was literally roasted alive.

## A DEATH-BED CONFESSION.

### A Dying Man Avows His Guilt of a Murder Committed Two Years.

The people of Gainesville, Georgia, are excited by the discovery of a murder which was committed two years ago, but which has just come to light. Two yearsago a revenue officer named Cotton disappeared mysteriously. He had just caused the arrest of a man named Dunegan for illicit distilling. James Bryant, a brother-in-law of Dunegan, openly threatened that he would kill Cotton. Little was thought of his threat. One day Bryant, while drunk, told a man that he had killed Cotton and hidden his body. As Bryant was a great braggart his story was not believed. The disappearance of Cotton had almost been forgotten, when, on Sunday, Bryant, on his death-bed, confessed the deed fully and begged for forgiveness. He said he tried to poison Cotton and failed. Exasperated at this, he found him in the woods one day and struck him a blow on the head with a stick, breaking the skull. He buried Cotton's body near his distillery. Monday persons searched the place Bryant had indicated and found human remains, with a skull terribly crushed. Near by was found a bottle of poison and a pistol. A coroner's inquest was held, but failed to implicate any one but Bryant. Cotton was one of the most efficient men in the revenue service.

### Man as a Bonnet Buyer.

"New bonnet, new bonnet—$12 for a new bonnet!" exclaimed Mr. Slick (according to the Detroit *Free Press*) the other evening, as his wife suggested a change from the winter styles.

"Yes, only $12," she humbly replied.

"Twelve dollars for a bonnet is a confounded outrage, and I know it!" he went on. "Why, I can buy two fine silk hats for that money, and have some strawberry change left! It's a dead swindle to ask $12 for a bonnet."

"Well, I can't do better, Mr. Slick. That's the price, and I must pay or go without."

"You don't know how to buy—that's what ails you!" he growled. "I'll bet money I can buy a $12 bonnet for $8. It's all in knowing how to handle the salesmen."

"I wish you'd try it," she suggested.

"I will, by George! I will! I'll bring you up a new bonnet in the morning, and I'll get it $4 cheaper than you dare to!"

Mr. Slick was as good as his word. He went into a millinery store next forenoon with his eye-teeth all sharpened, and with the idea in his mind that every bonnet in the store was priced at exactly $12. He looked around a little, selected a bonnet that pleased him, and pointing his cane at it and calling up his deepest voice, he inquired:

"Are you asking $12 for that bonnet?"

The woman flushed, looking from the bonnet to the man, and was trying to reply, when he said:

"These are not the times for outrageous prices, and all buyers realize it. I'll give you $8 for that bonnet, and not a cent more."

"That—that bonnet"——

"Eight dollars, and no more!" he interrupted; and she put the article in a box and took his money.

"What'd I tell my wife, eh?" he whispered, as he went out. "I tell you it takes a man to buy goods, no matter whether it's fence-posts or paper cambric.

When he sat down at home and took the cover off the box and held up the bonnet, Mrs. Slick inquired:

"How much did she charge you?"

"Eight dollars, madam; while you would have paid $12!"

"Richard!" she said, as she tried to laugh all over at once, "I was with the lady next door when she ordered that bonnet for her cook, and the price was to be $4! You see, it——"

He held up his finger, counted three fives out of his wallet, and left them on a chair for her.

### A Bonanza Surprise Party.

(From the San Francisco Call.)

PARIS, May 4.—Strangers and sojourners are indebted to Mrs. Mackay for much of the fast and merry life in the capital—outside French society proper. She has just given one of her surprise parties in honor of a young friend. The parents of the latter are invited out for the day; their rooms are transformed into groves and halls of dazzling light; when they return, they encounter a crowd of persons in fancy costumes, and a supper where the flowers and fruits arrive expressly from Italy. The parents are as surprised as the opposition with an early copy of the Queen's speech. Mrs. Mackay contemplates giving a dinner party during the month, where the menu will be, as usual, engraved on silver, but in addition, with the portrait of each guest artistically fitted in.

FOOD greatly benefits when given properly at the right periods, but to overfeed the baby is to sicken it and induce a degree of suffering: Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best remedy for the discomfort arising from overfeeding the baby. Price 25 cents.

# NUMISMATICS.

## Information About Old American Coins for Coin Collectors.

### The List of Rare Specimens of American Coinage.

There has been an increased and increasing interest taken in the collection of coins since the resumption of specie payments has brought into circulation many hoarded stores, particularly of the larger silver coins. Many have improved the opportunity to add to old collections, or begin gathering for the first time. Of budding collectors very few ever bear fruit, or even bloom as numismatics. We have seen quite large collections of coins, that were worth very little, if anything beyond their value for circulation, for want of system in selection and arranging. Any person looking over a catalogue, or seeing in the newspapers the price of coins at a public sale, will find himself very much disappointed if he expects to obtain anything like such figures for his straggling pieces, thrown into a drawer or carried for years in his pockets. As will be seen in the price list given below, the value of coins is largely dependent upon their condition. So important is this to the true numismatist that every coin or medal worth possessing at all is cared for in the most tender manner. If it is carried about it is wrapped in soft paper or chamois skin; it is never rubbed nor polished. If it becomes necessary to handle it, care is taken only to let the fingers, or some soft substance, touch the very edges in the most dainty manner. Careless and indifferent persons can only appreciate the value of the most beautiful "proofs" by rubbing perhaps dirty or perspiring fingers over their brilliant surfaces, and weighing and testing them in the hand to the imminent risk of destroying a material part of their value. Coins are greatly injured by being thrown loosely into boxes, and should never, under any circumstances be carried in the pocket without being separately wrapped to prevent attrition. The value of a collection of coins is largely increased by being carefully arranged in a cabinet, to shut out the atmosphere and dust. If a person designs the collection for preservation or for sale, it should be carefully bestowed to facilitate examination without injury. In this way it becomes both a pleasure and a profit to the owner and to others who may feel an interest in such collections. We have been at some pains to collate a list of prices of United States coins, so as to give an idea of their relative value. The possessor of coins need not imagine he could throw his collection on to the market and obtain anything like these prices; he would do well if he obtained 33 per cent. of the stated prices. A collector can obtain missing pieces at the rates stated, and occasionally may find another person who would pay something near the price for a single piece. One reason why prices are so high is on account of the great number of what might be called chance or amateur collectors, who accumulate a few pieces and then compete for missing coins.

It is not an unusual occurrence for collectors to abandon the effort and use pieces which have been hoarded for months as currency. Some of these may have been obtained at a large advance upon their face value. There are ten of these to one who perseveres until he gets a collection worthy to be called such, and not one in a hundred who starts out with glowing anticipations ever becomes a Numismatic. We give below the rates at which coins are valued by dealers who have them for sale. These prices are subject to fluctuations from unexpected increase in the supply or an improved demand, although the general tendency of all through a series of years is upward.

COLONIAL PIECES.

Pine tree shilling, $2 to $8; smaller denominations about the same given; oak tree shilling and smaller pieces about the same as the pine tree; pennies, half-pennies and farthings of 1722 and 1723, 75 cents to $4 each; "Vermontis" cent 1785, $3 to $8; "Vermonts" cent, same date, about half as much as the "Vermontis." Some of the Connecticut and New Jersey cents as low as 10 cents each up to say $1 50 each. The South Carolina Elephant piece being most rare brings from $12 to $20. Continental original tin currency is quoted at from $6 to $10.

SILVER DOLLARS.

Silver dollars, from 1794 to 1878, are quoted at from $1 25 to $50, the first named being the highest, and the quality quoted graded only at fair to good. The next being varieties of 1795 to 1803 from fair to fine, from $1 50 to $6 00. Dollars of 1804 are so very rare as not to be quoted, only a few copies are known to be in existence, and bring fabulous prices when thrown into market. 1838 and 1839, 1851, 1852 and 1858 are rare and unquoted. 1850, 1854 to 1857 are worth from $2 00 to $9 00 each, in "fine" condition, the '54 being rare and highest; a proof '57 is quoted at $15 00. From 1859 to 1872, with a little variation in two years, they are quoted from $1 50 to $2 00 for "fine" to uncirculated, '61 and '63 being a shade higher. For 1873 "uncirculated" dollars, old type and trade, are quoted at $3 00, and proofs about the same.

HALF DOLLARS.

It is more difficult to give quotations of half dollars and smaller coins, owing to varieties in the dies, some being much more rare than others in the same year—from 1794 to 1803 "good" coins are worth from $10 00 and upwards; 1804 are rarely, we may say never, on the market; 1805 to 1814 are worth from 75 cents for "fair," up to $4 00 for "fine," with some variations. A "fine" 1815 is quoted at $15 00, there are no 1816's '17, '18 and '19 are worth $1 50 for "uncirculated" 1820 to 1825 $2 00 for the same grades, from 1826 to 1878 about $1 00 each, with a few exceptions at a little higher rates for some years and some varieties. 1828, large date, is quoted at $3 00, and 1836, ruled edge head of 1837, is "rare," while the lettered edge is only $1 25. 1841 is worth $2 00 for "fine," '45 "fine" $3 00; '51 and '52 respectively $3 50 and $6 00 for "good." 1859 is the lowest quotation for uncirculated, being only 90 cents, while an 1865 is marked $2 00, which latter is also the quotation for 1873, "without arrows."

TWENTY CENTS.

This absurd and short lived coin is considered somewhat rare. Uncirculated of 1875 are quoted at 75 cents, while 1876 are $2 00. Proofs of 1877 and 1878 are $5 00 each, and since those dates no more, not even proofs, have been coined.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

The range in quarter dollars is not quite so large as in the other grades, a "good" 1796 being worth $8 00; 1804 and 1822, $6 00 each; 1805, $2 00; "fine" 1805 and 1806, $4 00; 1807 and 1815 each, $8 00; 22, $6 00; '19, $3 00; '20, '21 and '25, $2 00; 1824, $4 00; 1823 and 1827 are "excessively rare" and unquoted for value; 1831, '36, '37 and '59 are $1 50 for "uncirculated," and '33, '34, '35, 1840 to '44 and 1848 are $1 25 each; '38, '39, '45, '46, '47, '54 to '56 and 1873, "without arrows," are marked at $1 00 each. The remaining years are not uncommon, excepting 1851 and '52, which are quoted at $2 00 for "good"; and '53 at $8 00, very rare.

DIMES.

The dimes range in about the following order in value: 1800, 1804, 1797, 1801, 1802, 1796, 1822, 1798, 1803, 1846, 1809, 1811, 1807, 1805, 1824, 1828, 1823, 1825 and 1838, "without stars," are quoted from $12 00 down to $1 00, some of the later years at even less for low grades; 1852, "uncirculated," is $1 00, and '52, $1 50; '73, "without arrows," $1 00.

HALF DIMES.

"Extremely rare" marks 1802, while 1801 and 1803 stand at "good" $6 00; 1846, "fine," $8 00; 1794, '96 and 1805 rank next in price; 1797, $2 00 "good;" 1840 "good," $1 00; an "uncirculated" 1844 calls for $1 00; other dates are not worthy of note.

Silver three cent piece of 1855 is worth $2 00 "uncirculated," while a proof of 1873, when the coinage was discontinued, is held at $1 25.

COPPER COINS.

It is here that the professional and the amateur have the widest range; the "pot hunter" beats the bush also in these preserves; the small amount of capital required to start the business, the great variety and the occasional turning up from unexpected sources, the reported sales at enormous prices excite most unlearned and uninterested into a looking after rare dates, to carry around and compare with newspaper reports; or to exhibit at a chance meeting with a skilled Numismatist.

The oldest and rarest dates rate from very poor, to poor, fair, good, very good and fine. Occasionally a "very fine" is quoted, but anything beyond this is occasionally seen in a choice collection. In the catalogue we quote are two cents of 1793, both "strictly uncirculated" of the wreath pattern, slightly raised in details and in color, one is quoted at $70, the other at $75. The 1804 is quoted at $2 50 for poor up to $16 for very good, other '93s at from $1 50 to $3 75 for poor up to $30 for "fine;" the latter is a "liberty cap," the most rare of the varieties. Besides four "varieties" of the '93, there are sub-varieties, of two of the main divisions; this helps to illustrate the patience and knowledge and skill required upon the part of any one aspiring to the dignity of a Numismatist. The cent of '94 is worth from 25 cents, "poor," up to $6 00 for very fines; 1795 "thick planchet" "fine" is worth $15 00, while the fine thin planchet only scores $6 00. A '96 "Liberty cap" fine is worth $8 00; '97 and '98 very fine, $8 00 each. One of the rarest is the 1799, quoted at $25 00 for "very good." A "fine" 1856, marks $12 00 in the list; the same grade 1811 are worth $8 00; 1809's a little more; 1808's and 1810's a little less; 1800 and 1801 are about the same value, say $3 00 for very good; 1805 and 1807 mark about $1 50 each for very good. The 1812 "fine" is $3 00; '13, $4 00; '14, very fine, $3 50; '15, poor, 50 cents; 1816, very fine, "perfect die," $2 00; same, broken die, $1 00. Uncirculated 1817, thirteen stars, $1 00; same year, fifteen stars, $3 00; 1820, cracked die, 75 cents; perfect die, $4 00; 1822 to 1825 command about the same figures for "very fine;" 1826, $3 00; '27, '28, '30 and '33, $2 00 for very fine; $3 00 for '29. There are five varieties of '29, the "lilly head," uncirculated, being $5 00, and the "over 1826" is marked for "good" $2 00. The '41 is quoted at $2 75 for uncirculated; while one of the three 1843 varieties stand at $3 00 for "very fine." The '44, '45, '46 and '48 are $1 50 each. The '47, '49 and '57 are $1 25.

HALF-CENTS.

These are abundant as curiosities and pocket-pieces. A few proofs and restrikes are on at from $5 to $20 between 1836 to '52 inclusive; 1796 is very rare; the rare dates, '93 to '97, 1802, 1811, 1810, 1800, 1805, 1807, 1803, 1808, range from $6 to 75 cents for "fine."

We may hereafter give a further description of American coins, medals and cards and other curious collections, foreign and domestic, and we may also add some further hints that may be useful to those who feel an interest in these matters.

## POLITICAL.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg on WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE, P. C. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

FOR CORONER.

J. G. ROLSHOUSE,

OF McCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:dx W te

FOR CORONER—

THOMAS A. PENDER

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn. R. R. | 37¾ | 37¾ | 4,533 |
| Reading | 20¼ | 20¾ | 1,984 |
| P. T. & R. | 5¼ | 5½ | 100 |
| Lehigh Valley | 39½ | 39¾ | 205 |
| Mariposa | 6¾ | | |
| Do. pref. | 6¾ | | |
| N. Y. Central | 119⅝ | | |
| Adams Ex. | 106 | | |
| Fargo Ex. | 100 | | |
| American Ex. | 47¾ | | |
| U. S. Express. | 46½ | | |
| Erie | 27¾ | | |
| Do. pref. | 51¼ | | |
| Harlem | 160 | | |
| Michigan C'tl | 77 | | |
| Panama | 148 | | |
| Union Pacific | 75⅝ | | |
| Lake Shore | 75¾ | | |
| Illinois Central | 86¼ | | |
| P. & C. | 96½ | | |
| N. W. C. | 66¾ | | |
| Do. pref. | 97 | | |
| Kansas Pacific | 54 | | |
| Kansas Texas | 12⅜ | | |
| St. L., K.C. & I. | 14⅜ | | |
| Do. pref. | 40½ | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Tel. | 115 | C. C. C. & I. | 50¾ |
| Quicksilver | 14½ | N. J. Central | 51⅝ |
| Do. pref. | 38 | Rock Island | 139¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 15¾ | St. Paul | 52¾ |
| Mariposa | 6¾ | Do. pref. | 91⅝ |
| Do. pref. | 6¾ | Wabash | 37 |
| N. Y. Central | 119⅝ | Ft. Wayne | 110 |
| Adams Ex. | 106 | Terra Haute | 10¾ |
| Fargo Ex. | 100 | Do. pref. | 20 |
| American Ex. | 47¾ | C. & A. | 82 |
| U. S. Express. | 46½ | Do. pref. | 112 |
| Erie | 27¾ | O. & M. | 15 |
| Do. pref. | 51¼ | Del. & Lack. | 58¾ |
| Harlem | 160 | A. & P. Tel | 39 |
| Michigan C'tl | 77 | B. & Q. | 115¼ |
| Panama | 148 | H. & St. Joe. | 21⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 75⅝ | Do. pref. | 43¼ |
| Lake Shore | 75¾ | Canada South'n | 55⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 86¼ | Cent. Pacific | 112¼ |
| P. & C. | 96½ | Union | 112¼ |
| N. W. C. | 66¾ | Land Grants | 113⅝ |
| Do. pref. | 97 | Sinking Fund | 101¾ |
| Kansas Pacific | 54 | Louisv'e & N. | 54¾ |
| Kansas Texas | 12⅜ | St. L. & San F. | 9½ |
| St. L., K.C. & I. | 14⅜ | Do. pref. | 31½ |
| Do. pref. | 40½ | Do. pref. 1st. | 22 |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennesse old | 34 | Virginia new | 31 |
| Tennessee new | 31¾ | Virginia old | 33 |
| Missouri 6s | 108¼ | | |

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coup., '81 | 107¾ | New 4 per cts. | 102¼ |
| New 5s | 103¾ | Currency 6s | 121 |
| New 4½s | 106 | | |

(By Associated Press.)

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Governments quiet. Railroad bonds active. State securities dull.

The stock market characterized by strong tone during the greater portion of the day the feature of speculation being Northwest common which after selling down from 66⅛ to 65¾ advanced on large transactions to 66¾ and closed at the highest point. Other granger shares declined a fraction in early dealings and afterward advanced ¼ to ⅝. Western Union sold up to 116 at the opening and later dropped to 114¾, closing 115. The trunk line and coal stock was firm especially towards the close when prices advanced ¼@1 from the lowest point.

Transactions aggregated 132,000 shares, of which 6,500 were Erie, 8,000 Lake Shore, 34,000 Northwest common, 9,600 preferred, 13,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 do. preferred, 6,600 Lackawanna, 3,000 Michigan Central, 9,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 St. Joes, 10,600 Western Union, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 3,000 Kansas & Texas and 2,000 St. Louis and San Francisco

Close—Money market easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 487½; sight exchange on New York 489½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81.107¾ New 4 per cts..102¼
New 5s.....103¾ Currency 6s....121
New 4½s.....106

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old... 34 Virginia new.. 31
Tennessee new. 31¾ Virginia old... 33
Missouri 6s....108¼

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel. ....115 C. C. C. & I..... 50⅞
Quicksilver.... 14½ N. J. Central.. 51⅝
Do. pref..... 38 Rock Island...139¼
Pacific Mail... 15⅞ St. Paul..... 52¾
Mariposa..... 6¾ Do. pref..... 91⅝
Do. pref..... 6¾ Wabash ..... 37
N. Y. Central .119⅝ Ft. Wayne.....110
Adams Ex.....106 Terra Haute.... 10¾
Fargo Ex.....100 Do. pref..... 20
American Ex.. 47¾ C. & A..... 82
U. S. Express.. 46½ Do. pref.....112
Erie..... 27¾ O. & M..... 15
Do. pref.... 51¼ Del. & Lack.... 58¾
Harlem..... 160 A. & P. Tel .... 39
Michigan C'tl . 77 B. & Q. .....115¼
Panama .....148 H. & St. Joe.. 21⅝
Union Pacific . 75⅝ Do. pref.... 43¼
Lake Shore..... 75¾ Canada South'n 55⅜
Illinois Central 86¼ Cent. Pacific ..112¼
P. & C..... 96½ Union.....112¼
N. W. C..... 66¾ Land Grants....113⅝
Do. pref..... 97 Sinking Fund..101¾
Kansas Pacific 54 Louisv'e & N.. 54¾
Kansas Texas.. 12⅜ St. L. & San F. 9½
St. L., K.C. & I. 14⅜ Do. pref..... 31½
Do. pref..... 40½ Do. pref. 1st. 22

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 11.—Consols for money, 97 1-16; do account, 97¼. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 88; Pennsylvania Central, 38¾; Reading, 20½; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 53. United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾; 4½s, 108¼; 4s, 105.

Rate of discount in open market for 3 months bills is 1¾@1¾; below the Bank of England rates ¼@⅝.

Spirits of petroleum, 7@7½d. Refined petroleum 6½d. Turpentine, 21s

PARIS, June 11.—Rentes, 116f 82½c.

ANTWERP, June 11.—Refined petroleum 21d.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Cotton firm at 7 1-16@7½d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,500 bales. Beef—prime mess, 77s 6d. Prime American cheese, 40s. Bacon—short clear, 27s.

### The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, June 10.—The Mark Lane *Express* says: Last week was very wet. Some parts of the country, however, the growth and color of wheat improved, and cereals are growing rapidly. The depressing advices of the last six weeks were succeeded by more promising ones, but the past week winter wheat improved, and barley and oats are tolerably healthy. Deliveries of English wheat at country markets were unreduced by offerings at Mark Lane, which were light, and trade is flat both in town and country. Inferior parcels are nearly unsaleable, while the choicest lots of barley maintained last week's prices, influenced by improved reports and increased supplies from abroad. Local trade very quiet. The large arrivals of wheat from America and Russia weighed heavily upon business. The week's business was desultory as trade was interfered with by holidays, but foreign was little altered. Imports for the week into London to Friday, 44,660 quarters. The visible supply in America is further heavily reduced, and shipments from Northern Russia are arriving daily. The temporary scarcity of mixed American mailes in spot enabled sellers to establish an advance of three pence to six pence per quarter, and the demand was strengthened by the scarcity and dearness of fodder. Arrived cargoes off the coast are little changed; 21s 9d@22s, being the present value for sound mixed, but there are sellers of large cargoes for June delivery at 20s. Barley and oats, steady sale at last week's prices, but dealers are only satisfying their wants. Arrivals at the ports of call for the past fortnight were limited, and after slight fluctuations wheat closed steady and but little changed. Ghirka was occasionally dearer, but inferior American somewhat receded. For maize there was a moderate inquiry at late rates. Barley steady. Sales of English wheat last week 49,757 quarters at 44s 7d, against 30,984 quarters at 40s for the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending May 31st were 869,917 hundred weights of wheat and 120,914 hundred weights of flour.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879.

A remarkable steadiness characterized the markets to-day, prices and the volume of transactions being substantially the same as yesterday. All the leading staples were very firm and active, and the general tendency is to an advance. The markets are in a very healthy condition for this season of the year, and do not appear to be affected in the least by the return of hot weather. The status of the leading articles in the several lines is given under the several departments below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

### Country Produce.

Fruits and vegetables are slowly declining as receipts are rapidly increasing The demand is excellent and transactions quite large. New potatoes are coming in more freely and we may look for lower prices soon. Old are being reduced rapidly and the supply is already limited. Prices consequently hold up well, and the main transactions are made at our figures, though occasional sales are made slightly below. Eggs are very firm at prices that ruled yesterday. Butter, cheese, poultry and the remaining articles in the produce line are unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $2 50@3 00; prime $1 50@2 00; common to medium, 75c@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 8@10c; medium, 5@7c; common, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory ,6½@7c,jobbing; 6½@6½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 8½@9c, jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3½@4c; peeled, do, 7@9c; choice sliced apples, 4@4½c; do quarters, 3@3¼c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 7@8c; evaporated dried peaches, 7@8c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 15c ₱ dozen in cases; 14@14¼c in barrels.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Green peas, $2 00 per barrel; 50@75c per crate; green beans, $1 00@1 50 per box; onions, 10@12c per dozen; Bermuda onions, $1 50 ₱ box; pineapples, 9@10c by bbl; Bermuda tomatoes, 60c ₱ box; strawberries, 5@8c ₱ quart; cabbages $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl; cucumbers 40@60c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl, $3 00 ₱ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 70@75c; in kegs, 65@70c

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 95c; peachblows, $1 10; new Southern potatoes, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; new Bermuda do, $6 00@7 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c; spring chickens, 70@75c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for Pennsylvania; $1 50@1 55 for western;

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

No change whatever took place to-day in the grain market which is quite firm at the advance noted some days ago. Wheat is quiet but firm, with transactions comparatively light. Corn is coming in freely and the supply is liberal, but the market is strong, owing to an increasing demand. Oats are very firm for the same cause as corn. Flour continues withoutany change. The market is firm and active. Hay ruled a little easier. The supply is increasing and considerable stock is daily arriving. Mill feed unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 09@1 11; medium do, $1 07@1 09; prime white $1 06@1 08.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 42@43c; mixed, 40@42c; prime yellow shelled, 42@43c mixed 40@41c.

Oats—Prime white, 34@35c; mixed, 32@33c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c: fall, 85@95c.

Rye—57@60c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber and white wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do., $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75; rye, $3 50@3 75; Ohio red $5 50@5 75; do choice $5 75@6 25.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 00@5 25 ₱ barrel; $2 65@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $10 00@12 00; prairie, $7 50@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 50@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $17 00@20 00.

### Groceries and Provisions.

We have no changes to record in the grocery market which continues very active and firm. Some of our wholesale dealers have about all they can do and orders are still coming largely. Sugars are in increased demand and one may look for higher prices as the fruit season progresses. Coffees are steady at our quotations. Provisions are very firm and active and every indication points to an advance in the near future.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 17c; choice Rio, 16c; prime Rio, 15c; good Rio, 12c; ordinary Rio, 10¼c; Java in bulk, 24@25c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17c; Rio, in bulk, 11½@16½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—S andard A. 8¼c; Prairie B, 7¾c; ex. C yellows 7@7¾c; molasses do. 5¾@6½c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 9¾c; crushed, 9c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 36c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@90c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8c; good do, 7¼c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 6½@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11½@12c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PEOVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 8¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 9c; do 14 lbs and under, 9¼c; extra. s c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¾c; do. do. knuckles and round 13¾c; do., do., all flats, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do. short rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; mess pork per bbl, $10 50; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8½c. Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18 lbs and upwards, 8¾c; do 14 to 18 lbs 9¼c; do 14 lbs and;under, 9½c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c., In sets, 12c; do. do. knuckles and rounds, 14c; do. do. all flats, 10¼c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879.

The oil market ruled very dull to-day, opening at 68¾c bid for old, and declining toward the close to 67½c. Strictly opened at 68¾c, but later in the day declined to 68¼c. Refined dull. Shipments, 36,773 barrels; Charters, 60,800.

CRUDE.

United, 68¼@68¾c strictly; shipment, 68¾c.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 7c; Philadelphia, 7¾c; New York, 7½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85c; city, $1 02.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York**—JUNE 11.—Cotton dull at 12⅞@13c; futures barely steady. Flour steady and prices unchanged; receipts, 18,000 barrels. Wheat irregular; receipts 147,000 bushels; rejected 74@74½c; No. 4 do 85c; No. 3 do 92@93c; No. 2 do $1 05@1 06; ungraded red $1 12@1 17½; No. 2@$1 17¾@1 18; mixed winter $1 16¼@1 16½ golden drop $1 22; ungraded white $1 10@1 18; No. 2 $1 14@1 14½; No. 1 do sales74,000 bushels at $1 16@1 17; extra do sales 16,000 bushels at $1 17½. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2 western 64½c. Barley dull. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn easier; receipts 126,000 bushels; ungraded 40½@41c; No. 3, 43½@44½c; steamer yellow 43¾c; yellow western 45¾c. Oats firmer; receipts, 44,000 bushels; No. 3, 38½c; do white 39½c; No. 2, 40@40¾c; do white 40¾c; No. 1 white 43¾c; mixed western 39@40c; white western 42@45c. Hay steady. Hops quiet but firm; yearlings 2@4c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining 6¼@6 7-16c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice steady; Carolina 6¾@7c. Petroleum dull; United 68¾c; crude 6¼@7¼c; refined 7¾c. Tallow steady at 5 15-16@6c. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 26¼@26¾c. Eggs quiet; western 10@13c. Pork firm; new mess $10 20@10 25. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet but firm; long clear $5 05; short clear $5 20. Lard firm; prime steam $6 37½@6 40. Butter dull and heavy; western 6@16½c. Cheese unsettled; western 3½@5½c. Whisky firm at $1 07½. Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19½@22c. Wool quiet but firm; domesticfleece 31@40c; pulled 20@38c; unwashed 9@32c; pulled 12@13c.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet but steady; new sheathing $22 00; Ingot lake $16 12½@16 25. Iron—Scotch pig dull and unchanged; American $16 00@19 50; Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $3 75@4 40.

**Philadelphia**—JUNE 11.—Flour—inquiry confined to best grades of extra family, which command full prices; poor descriptions little sought for; Minnesota extra family, medium to fancy $4 50@5 12½; do straight $5 70; Ohio family good $4 50@5 60; St. Louis do good $5 75; do choice $6 15; Minnesota patent process medium $6 00@6 10; do good $6 75. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; Michigan white $2 75; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1 14¾. Corn—demand active; heated on track 25@30c; rejected 30@37c; steamer do 37@39c. Oats firm; western mixed 38@39c; white western, 40@41c; choice white 42c. Provisions steady. Beef—mess $12 00. Smoked hams 8¾@10c; pickled 7¼@8¼c Lard—Western 6¼@6¾c. Butter weak; creamery extra 15@16c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 13@15c; Western Reserve extra 10@12c. Eggs steady; western 13c. Cheese steady; creamery 7@7¼c. Petroleum dull; refined, 7¼c; crude 6¾@ 7c. Whisky steady; western $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 1,490 barrels; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 132,000 bushels; oats, 65,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 20,000 bushels; rye, 91,000 bushels.

**Chicago**—JUNE 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 03 cash; 99¼@99¾c July; 93⅝@93¼c August; No. 3 do 82c; rejected 65¼c. Corn unsettled at 36¾c cash; 37¾c July; 38¾@38¾c August; rejected 34½c. Oats active, firm and higher; 35c cash; 35¾c July; 32¾@32¾c Aug. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork active, firm and higher; $9 85 cash; $9 85 bid July; $9 95 bid August. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $6 20 cash; $6 22½ bid July; $6 32½ bid August. Bulkmeats—Demand active and prices have advanced; $3 90, $4 97½@5 10. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 2@2¼c; corn 1¾@2c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 93,000 bushels; corn, 329,000 bushels; oats, 52,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 420 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 60,000 bushels; corn, 425,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 5,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat firmer but not quotably higher. Corn easier and declined ¼c. Oats easier but not quotably lower. Pork steady and advanced 2½c. Lard firmer but not quotably lower.

**New Orleans**—JUNE 11.—Flour dull, superfine$4 00; double $4 90@5 00; treble $5 25@5 75; high grades $5 85@6 37½. Corn quiet and firm at 50@57c. Oats steady at 41@42c. Cornmeal dull, weak and lower at $2 50. Hay quiet and weak; prime $15 00; choice $20 00. Pork quiet but weak at $10 75. Lard scarce and firm; tierce $6 75@7 12½; keg $7 25@7 50. Bulkmeats—Demand firm and prices high; shoulders, as loose, $3 75; packed $3 87½. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders $5 62½; clear rib $5 50@5 62½; clear $5 75@5 87½. Sugar cured hams—Demand fair and market firm; canvassed $9 00@10 50, as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady; Rio cargos, ordinary to prime, 11@15c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; inferior to good common 6@6¼c; commonto good common 6¼@6¾c; yellow clarified 7@7¼c. Molasses dull; fermenting 24@30c; common 25c; fair 28c. Rice firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6½@7¾c. Bran dull at 80c. Exchange on New York—Sight ⅛c premium; sterling 488¾.

**Cincinnati**—JUNE 11.—Cotton quiet at 13c. Flour stronger at $5 20@6 00. Wheat stronger at $1 10@1 12. Corn firm at 28@28½c. Oats quiet but steady at 34@37c. Rye scarce and firm at 60c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in good demand at $10 00 bid; $10 25 asked. Lard in fair demand; current make $6 10 bid; $6 15 asked. Bulkmeats quiet but firm; shoulders $3 72½@3 75, short rib $4 80 bid cash; $4 90 seller July; short clear$5 00. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm at $4 12½, $5 25and $5 50. Whisky quiet at $1 02. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady, with a fair demand at 62c.

**Boston**—JUNE 11.—Flour steady; Wisconsin superfine $3 00@3 25; common to extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extra $4 00@4 50; Minnesota $4 00@5 75; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheat $6 50@8 50; winter wheat $6 00@7 50. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 28@28½c. Oats quiet but steady at 34@37c. Rye scarce and firm at 60c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in good demand at $10 00 bid; $10 25 asked. Lard in fair demand; current make $6 10 bid; $6 15 asked. Bulkmeats quiet but firm; shoulders $3 72½@3 75, short rib $4 80 bid cash; $4 90 seller July; short clear$5 00. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm at $4 12½, $5 25and $5 50. Whisky quiet at $1 02. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady, with a fair demand at 62c.

**Louisville**—JUNE 11.—Cotton steady at 13c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and amber $1 05@1 10. Corn steady; white 44c; mixed 40c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; white 38c; mixed 35c. Rye firm at 58c. Hay quiet at $9 00@12 00. Pork firm and advancing at $10 50. Lard higher; choice leaf, tierce, $7 75; do. kegs $8 75. Bulkmeats higher at $3 75, $5 00@5 25 for loose. Bacon higher at $4 25, $5 35@5 60 for loose. Sugar cured hams at 9½@11c. Whisky steady at $1 02.

**Toledo**—JUNE 11.—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1 11; amber Michigan spot $1 11½; June $1 11¼; No. 2 red Minnesota spot $1 13¾ asked, $1 12 bid; July $1 05¾. Corn dull; No. 2 spot or June held at 38¾c. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 61,000 bushels; corn, 86,000 bushels.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Staple cotton and woolen goods moving steadily on account of back orders, but new business right. Cotton goods very firm at the late advance. Prints quiet and steady. Lawns doing well. Men's wear woolens in fair demand and firm. Blankets in steady request. Foreign goods quiet

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879.

CATTLE.

Owing to an advance in the freight rates since our last report the receipts of cattle were light and prices were somewhat higher. The market was slow in consequence of the sharp advance. Most of the sales were made to country dealers and retailers. The ruling quotations are as follows: Good 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, $4 75@5 00; fair to good, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, $4 25@4 75. common, 900 to 1,000 pounds, $4 00@4 25.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were also light as compared with the preceding six days Most of the offerings consisted of the common and medium grades. Prices ranged from $3 50@4 50 for fair to extra.

HOGS.

The market was more active during the past day or two than during the same time last week yet there was no material change in prices. Philadelphias $3 70@3 75; Yorkers $3 60@3 65.

### Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 9, 1879.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle were lighter than on last Monday, and the market was firmer. In addition to the decreased supply the Chicago bought cattle, of which the offerings consisted largely, cost a fraction more than those from the same point last week. Of the Chicago cattle, 15 cars came by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, and 5 cars by the Fort Wayne. Sales were made in a retail way at 5¼@5¾c for good to extra; 4½@5c for medium to fair; and 4@4½c for common. Bulls ranged all the way from 2@4c. Veals in fair demand and steady at 4@5c. Fresh cows were in fair supply and very dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were scarcely more than half the number on sale that there was last week, in consequence of which the market was rather more active, and prices, especially for prime lambs, were somewhat higher. Sheep sold at 4½@6¼c, according to quality, and lambs at 3¾@4¾c.

HOGS.

There was little doing in the market for hogs, and prices remain unchanged. Sales were made in a retail way at $3 45@3 75, gross.

**New York**, JUNE 11.—Beeves—Receipts for two days of 4,670 head. Market somewhat irregular and unsettled at the opening but closed fairly steady at about the current rate of Monday. The extreme range was 8½@10c; bulk sales at 9@9¼c. Exporters used 800 head fat steers at 9@10c. Shipments since Monday 590 head live; 600 quarters. Dressed beef steady at 6¾@8c.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 6,000 head; sheep firmer and higher; quick sales at 4@5¼c for common to prime; all sold for the home trade. Lambs plenty and rather dull at 5¾@8½c for common to choice, including sales of western at 5½@7¾c. Shipments of 200 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts for two days 9,000 head; none sold alive; nominal quoted at $3 75@3 95 per 100 lbs and firm.

**Chicago**—JUNE 11.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 4,500 head; market active, 5c higher; light bacon $3 65@3 75; heavy packing $3 60@3 80; market closed strong; all sold.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market moderately active and firm; prime heavy $4 85@5 00, but all not sold; good to choice pony steers $4 60@4 80; ordinary shipping $4 20@4 40; butchers' moderate supply and good demand at $4 00; cows $2 00@2 90; steers $2 90@3 80; bulls $2 00@2 75; Texans in good demand at $3 00@3 35

Sheep—Market nominal at $2 80@5 50.

**Milwaukee**—JUNE 11.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; opened and declined ¾c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 05; No. 2 Milwaukee 99¾c; June 99¾c; July 99¼c; August 94c; No. 3 do 82c; No. 4, 75c; rejected 65c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36½c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 35c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring 65c. Provisions firmer and higher. Mess pork quiet at $9 80 cash. Lard—Prime steam $6 20. Live hogs firmer $3 50@3 75. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 2c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 86,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 93,000 bushels.

**Buffalo**—JUNE 11.—Cattle—Receipts 1,632 head; market active and ¼c higher on last week's prices; shippers steers $4 90@5 05; butchers and medium grades, shippers $4 35@4 70; light butchers steers and mixed lots $3 50@4 25; stockers $3 00@3 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,100 head; maket active and stiffer but not quotably higher; fair to good western sheep $3 75@4 37½; choice to extra shippers $4 62½@5 00, spring lambs $5 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,140 head; market moderately active and prices unchanged; Yorkers and heavy $3 80@3 90.

**Cincinnati**—JUNE 11.—Hogs active, firm and higher; common, $2 75@3 25, light $2 50@3 50; packing $3 45@3 70; butchers' $3 70@3 80; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 875 head.

**St. Louis**—JUNE 9.—Cattle—Shippers awaiting eastern developments; good local demand and Farmers' stock at previous prices; grass Texans wanted; no change in prices of any grade; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 300 head.

Sheep—Better shipping demand; fair to good clipped $3 00@3 50; choice $3 60@3 70; receipts, 700 head; shipments, none.

**Baltimore**, JUNE 9.—Beef cattle—Market slow and unchanged; very best, $5 00@5 50; first quality, $4 00@4 87½; medium, $3 25@4 00; ordinary, $3 00@3 25; most sales at $4 25@5 12½; receipts, 1,272 head; sales, 1,008 head.

Swine—Supply equal to demand; trade fair; receipts, 16,454; quotations, $4 25@5 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,158 head. Quotations—Sheep, $3 25@4 50; lambs, $4 00@6 50; market active.

**Albany**—JUNE 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 652 loads, against 709 loads last week; quality fair; prices fell off ¼@¾c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,660 head, an excess over last week of 1,200 head; sheep ½c higher; common to fair sheep $3 12½@4 12½; good $5 62½; extra $4 75@5 00; lambs a shade lower; receipts pretty large; prices $5 25 for common to $8 00 for extra, a decline of 50c.

## WOOL MARKETS.

**Boston**—JUNE 11.—Wool firm; new arriving quited freely and rapidly purchased by dealers and manufacturers extra 38@40c; Michigan and Wisconsin 34@38c, including extra and No. 1; medium Indiana and Kentucky 31@34c; pulled wools in demand at 30@42c for superfine and extra.

### Wooden Ware.

Following are the latest prices ruling:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen | $6 00@ |
| No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen | 5 00@ |
| No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen | 4 00@ |
| 2-hoop pails ₱ dozen | 1 35@ |
| 3-hoop pails ₱ dozen | 1 60@ |
| Keelers ₱ nest | 1 15@ |
| Butter tubs, ash, 55 lbs capacity | 5 50@ |
| " " " 35 " | 4 50@ |
| " " " 25 " | 3 50@ |
| Washboards, plain | 1 65@1 85 |
| Washboards, patent, ₱ dozen | 2 25@2 50 |

MRS. THURSBY, No. 274 Ewen street, Williamsburg, Long Island, a very old lady, suffered terribly with inflammatory rheumatism; the joints of her hands and feet swollen; her sufferings were intolerable and her agony intense. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia reduced the swelling and drove away the pains.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial bottles 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

### Dry Goods.

This branch of trade is not now so active, as the spring business is entirely over and there is always a material falling off during summer months. Yet, considering the season, the market is active and transactions are fair. What business is done is mostly in filling small orders to supply retailers with certain portions of stocks that have run down. Prices are firm and unchanged since our last report, the only changes that have occurred being in sheetings and tickings. Wholesale dealers are now stocking up and preparing for the fall trade. Jobbing quotations rule as follows:

COTTON FLANNELS.

| | Br'n. | Bl'd. | | Br'n. | Bl'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ellerton HHH | 20¾ | 22½ | Nashau XXX | 15 | 16¾ |
| do W H | 19 | 21 | do XX | 12½ | 13½ |
| do W N | 15 | 17 | do AA | 11½ | 12½ |
| do H | 15 | 17 | do X | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| do N | 12½ | 24 | do A | 8 | 9¾ |
| do Q | 11½ | 13 | do B | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| do P | 10 | 11¾ | do T | 6½ | 7½ |
| do Q | 9½ | 10½ | do H | 6 | |
| do S | 8¾ | 9½ | Tremont D | 6 | 7 |
| do T | 8 | 9 | do H | 7 | 8 |
| do V | 7 | 8 | do P | 7¾ | 9 |
| do C L | 6½ | 7½ | do T | 8 | 9 |
| Hamilton L | 6¾ | 7¾ | do A | 9½ | 10½ |
| do R | 6¾ | 7¾ | do Y | 10 | 11½ |
| do X P | 8¾ | 9¾ | do X | 10½ | 12 |
| do F st L | 10 | 11 | do XX | 12½ | 14 |
| do X | 11 | 12 | do XXX | 13½ | 15 |
| do XX | 12 | 13 | do XXXX | 15 | 17 |
| do XXX | 14 | 15½ | | | |

BROWN SHEETINGS.

| Width. | P'ce. | | Width. | P'ce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penn A No. 1 | 8 | Lawrence XXX | 40 | 9 |
| Anchor A No 1 | 36 | Appleton A | 44 | 8 |
| Eagle No. 1 | 36 | Appleton fine | 8 4-4 | 7 |
| Nonatook | 36 | Appleton XX | 44 | 6½ |
| Idaho | 36 | Laconia O | 40 | 7½ |
| Magnolia | 36 | Laconia | 9-4 | 20 |
| Indian Queen | 36 | Laconia | 10-4 | 22½ |
| Atlanta | 36 | Pocasset Canoe | 40 | 8¾ |
| Chippewa C | 28 | Androscogin | 9-4 | 21 |
| Cherokee | 36 | Androscogin | 10-4 | 24 |
| Harrisburg | 4-4 | Pittsburgh family | | 7½ |
| Newbury | 36 | Bristol | | 7¾ |
| Law